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Air Progress in Orient: Hong Kong No. 1 Base

British Grant Landing to Pan American and C.N.A.C.

China Loses Out

Nanking's Air-Mindedness Held to Extend Only to Military Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Decision by British authorities to allow Pan American and Chinese airplanes landing privileges in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong will make that beautiful isle off the coast of South China one of the great airports of the world.

At the same time, in the view of foreign authorities here, China has turned away a chance for leadership in civil aviation which may be intensely regretted in future.

By adherence to an official attitude that no foreign airplanes should be allowed to enter Chinese territory on regular commercial schedule the Chinese have, in the view of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post, "deliberately thrown the center of commercial aviation out of their own hands and into those of a power certainly friendly to China, and desirous of collaborating with China for mutual benefit, but nevertheless not China herself."

Important Junction Point

But the British, by taking advantage of an opportunity which China has virtually thrust upon Hong Kong (although ironically enough the military airplanes of one foreign nation —Japan—have regular access to North China and as far south as Tsingtao!) have made Hong Kong a junction point where American airplanes from San Francisco, British airplanes connecting with London, and Chinese airplanes to Shanghai and other Chinese cities will meet for interchange of passengers, mail and cargo. There will be no other comparable civil air base in the Far East and few in the world.

Imperial Airways already flies into Hong Kong from Singapore, by recently completed arrangements. Pan American has been flying regular trans-Pacific schedules to Manila which can readily be extended tc Hong Kong.

Macao as Insurance

Arrangements had been made for using Macao as the mainland Asia base but this was obivously merely "insurance," to be used as last resort if necessary since Macao is merely an isolated Portuguese island some hours distant from Canton, with poor communication.

C. N. A. C. will actually find it more convenient to continue its present Shanghai-to-Canton route, with American twin-engined seaplanes, along the coast from Swatow to Hong Kong and on to Canton in place of the slightly hazardous overland passage from Swatow to Canton which has hitherto been the necessary rule.

Hong Kong has been previously isolated save for steamship connections. Imperial Airways gave an initial airplane link. Now the Crown Colony finds itself suddenly about to become an integral and vital part of three great airway links giving direct airplane connection with all parts of China, with the Straits Settlement, Australia, India and Europe, and with the Philippines, Hawaii and the United States.

China Also Gains

China has elected herself in some measure to a back seat in the aviation picture but, of course, China gains by Hong Kong's new role through the fact that C. N. A. C. airways will connect with the two international systems. No Chinese city will benefit by the necessary construction of terminal and shop facilities, but China will be joined with many other nations by air.

Oddly, China's nearest neighbor, Japan, remains isolated so far as airplane service is concerned; and this in spite of the fact that the Japan Air Transport planes fly into Manchuoukuo, bordering on Japan-controlled North China into which Japanese military planes penetrate freely, and American-built transport planes flown by Japanese go south to Japanese-owned Formosa.

Perhaps the explanation lies in Nanking's exceptional "air-mindedness" in which the whole of Nationalist-controlled China joins. The airplane, which by no means expertly used by the Japanese at Shanghai in 1932 was nevertheless sufficient to do tremendous harm to Chapei, to such neighboring towns as Taziang and Woosung, and to "straff" well-built Chinese trenches horribly, has become a symbol in Chinese minds. The Chinese will contribute cheerfully to the purchase of military planes for their nation; by the same line of thought, they do not want even harmless commercial planes of foreign nations to come in.

Underwood

Chiang Kai-shek

China's Generalissimo and Virtual Dictator as Head of the Nanking Government

Fleet of Planes Given to China Honoring Chiang

NANKING, China, Oct. 31 (AP)—More than 100,000 cheering Chinese jammed the military airdrome here today to celebrate the 50th birthday of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's military dictator.

Other thousands covered neighboring hills to watch the observances which took the form of a presentation of 50 fighting airplanes purchased by a nation-wide subscription to commemorate the day. A majority of the craft were American-made.

After Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, accepted the fleet on the behalf of General Chiang, the entire force roared over the capital in a demonstration designed to convince the crowd that China's salvation lies in its armaments.

Unification Urged

The program started before dawn when Government radio stations began all-day broadcasts extolling the Generalissimo and appealing to the nation for greater efforts toward unification and reconstruction.

In a public statement, the Generalissimo appealed to the officers and men of China's budding air force to "take cognizance of the hopes their countrymen repose in them to carry out the task of national salvation, demonstrated by the nation-wide presentation of airplanes."

"The hearty, inspiring spirit," General Chiang said, "in which my compatriots, at home and abroad, men and women, young and old, contributed to the purchase of the planes renders me profoundly conscious of the trust and great hopes the nation reposes in me.

Decries Imperialism

Reviewing China's internal affairs, General Chiang said:

"The difficulties confronting the state are numerous, the misery of the people is great, and the recovery is long. . . .

"We should not imitate the superficialities of the West nor plagiarize the doctrine of might of imperialistic nations. The eight great virtues —loyalty, filial piety, kindness, love, faithfulness, righteousness, peace, justice—are in accordance with the true spirit and time-honored characteristics of the Chinese race.

"Upon these principles we rebuild the nation."

Labor's Right To Form Union Up in Test Case

Federal Board Orders Firm to Reinstate Ousted Employees

Steel Organizers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Declaring that labor is at a disadvantage in relations with the employer, and that it is the proper function of the Federal Government to step in and redress the balance, the National Labor Relations Board here late yesterday ordered the Crucible Steel Company of America to re-employ two discharged workers.

The workers had been organizers in the plant for the Strip Steel and Wire Workers Union. They allegedly were discharged to prevent organization of a union in the plant.

Special Case Made

Deliberately making a special case out of it, the board accompanied the order with the first published report of its large staff of technicians and labor experts in which it reviewed the entire history of labor relations and reached the conclusion that under modern conditions government intervention alone can secure for the worker the right to organize.

Without such protection, the worker, according to the report, is entirely at the mercy of the big employer and never can hope to achieve a position of equality in collective bargaining. This being the case, according to the board, it is the proper function of the Government to interfere in labor relations to obtain this condition of equality between worker and employer.

Bargaining Power

"Characteristic of modern industrial relations, according to the consensus of opinion among economists and labor experts, is the extreme disparity between the bargaining power of the individual worker and that of his employer," the report begins.

"The fear of discharge is the chief cause of this inequality in bargaining power," it continues. "it precludes the employee from rejecting terms of employment which, in the unrestricted exercise of his judgment, would be unacceptable."

This disparity, the board holds, is greater in the steel industry than almost any other, due to the degree of industrial integration which obtains in that industry. It holds that government intervention is more necessary in steel than in others because "the existence of company police and the company town system" produces a "consequent suppression of civil liberties."

Systems Described

It describes in detail the systems employed in the steel industry to prevent labor organization, systems which include such practices as company police, company spies and local police forces maintained at company expense.

The report holds not only that such a system is unfair, but also that it is itself the cause of industrial unrest and strikes. It is "denial of the right to organize and bargain collectively," which the board insists is the real cause of unrest, and it goes on to point out to employers that differences have been most easily and quickly settled in those industries where collective bargaining is accepted.

Although labor board members denied any political purpose in the release of the report at this time, it immediately was charged in Republican circles to be another Administration effort to stem what Republicans claim is a swing of labor against President Roosevelt because of the social security tax issue.

Pan-Arab Move Seen Back Of Iraqian Coup

New Government Includes Men of Anti-British Leanings

Egypt Anxious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31—A distinctly unfavorable impression has been caused here by the news of the establishment of a virtual military dictatorship in Iraq, which came like a bolt from the blue yesterday.

In the first place, the new Government—though it has gone out of its way to proclaim its friendly intentions toward Great Britain—is largely composed of men whose records have been not only somewhat anti-British but also not calculated to inspire confidence.

Sidky Pasha's Record

The man behind the coup, Bekir Sidky Pasha, for instance, played a leading role in the so-called Assyrian "massacres" of 1932, when a number of refugees were attacked by detachments of the Iraq army. Up to then Sidky Pasha was on the best of terms with the British but his relations have been somewhat cool since then.

Similarly the new Foreign Minister, Naji El Asil, was at one time agent in London to King Hussein of the Hedjaz, where he came into conflict with the authorities and had to leave the country.

Jews Much Concerned

Another cause for British uneasiness is that one of the reasons for the ousting of the previous Government is its failure to help the Palestinian Arabs in their recent outbreak against Jewish immigration. There are some 120,000 Jews in Iraq and their situation will not be any easier as a result of the replacement of Nuri Pasha es Said by Hikat Sulaiman.

A third factor which is regarded as disquieting is the possibility of the renewal of internal disorder in Iraq. The new Cabinet stands for conscription in order to curb the activities of sheiks on the Euphrates who have recently been in rebellion and who are not expected to stay quiet if their authority is to be further reduced.

British May Have to Act

Under existing treaty arrangements, Britain is not responsible for the maintenance of internal order in Iraq—a duty which devolves partly on the army, partly on the British-trained Iraq air force of 22 machines. But if there were serious fighting in this country, which lies on the direct air route to India, it is evident that the British could not long remain inactive.

Meanwhile, however, stories that British troops are already standing by to fly to Baghdad are authoritatively denied.

King Not Strong Leader

Yesterday's coup is regarded here as another proof that the democratic form of government is not suitable for a politically uneducated country. Under King Feisul, Iraq's soldier-king, the outbreak could scarcely have occurred. So far, his son Amir Ghazi has not shown the same powers of leadership and unless he is able to take the reins out of the hands of the army politicians it is expected that he will share the fate of the former Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey, each of whom was deposed by a military leader.

Egypt on Anxious Seat

Yesterday's events are being carefully weighed in Egypt, where the army at present is very small and has no political power. Under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty Egypt is due to build up a much larger defense force. Egyptian politicians like Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha—who is a politician before all else—are now experiencing certain misgivings, and are wondering whether they had better have a powerful army after all.

Campaign Nears Whirlwind Close

International

President Roosevelt

Governor Landon

Party Rivals in Final Pleas for Votes

Roosevelt Confers With N. Y. Leaders Prior to Final Speech

Brooklyn Hears Him

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY, New York, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt made obeisance to New York's 47 electoral votes here today in the last active day of his contest for re-election.

With his campaign all but completed, the Chief Executive paused tranquilly between speeches, while all around his quiet, brownstone "town house" swirled the giddy climax of a presidential election.

Following a roaring reception in Brooklyn last night, and a bigger address expected at Madison Square Garden, Mr. Roosevelt, in jovial mood, spent the morning holding good-natured levee with ward politicians from all over Manhattan, at Democratic headquarters at the Biltmore. He lunched with the Democratic women leaders of the Bronx at a hotel up by the Yankee Stadium.

President Praises Farley

In informal remarks thanking party workers of the nation at the Biltmore, President Roosevelt lauded the work of James A. Farley, national chairman, as a man "who's always been square," and declared, "I've never known him to do or think any mean thing." The country should know him as "absolutely on the level," he added.

Mr. Roosevelt said that "the greatest thing that had happened in the Democratic form of government" was the dispassionate interest with which readers considered respective arguments in the current campaign, and then made up their minds independently.

"I wish you could have been out on the road with me," he told the party workers. "The most important impression that I've come to have, more greatly than in any other campaign, is that people are taking an intelligent interest in reading the arguments and literature of both parties, and then are making up their minds."

Welcomes Comparisons

"I'm glad they are reading both sides and are going to meetings of both sides. It's an extension of the forum idea."

He added that he "might be a little bit prejudiced," but he thought the more the idea was carried out "the bigger our majority will be."

It was here that he paid tribute to Mr. Farley, as the two men stood on a balcony looking down into the hotel banquet room. Taking cognizance of attacks upon Mr Farley, the President said:

"Our party literature has been kept up to a pretty high level. One reason is that the man we've had at the head of this campaign is a man who's always been square. I've known Jim Farley and I've never known him to do or think any mean thing. For a long time now—for a great many years—he's been taking it on the chin; taking it with a smile." He added that the American people would know him "for what he is—absolutely on the level."

There was every evidence that, in

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Full text of President Roosevelt's speech in Brooklyn, N. Y.: Page 17.

Transcendent Issue As Hoover Sees It

Denver, Colo., Oct. 31

FORMER Persident Hoover, in a speech here last night said:

The transcendent issue before us today is free men and women.

Freedom conceives that the mind and spirit of man can be free only if he be free to pattern his own life, to develop his own talent, free to earn, to spend, to save, to acquire property as the security of his old age and his family.

The conviction of our fathers was that all these freedoms come from the Creator and that they can be denied by no man or no government or no New Deal. They were spiritual rights of men.

The prime purpose of liberal government is to enlarge and not to destroy these freedoms. It was for that purpose that the Constitution of the United States was enacted.

For that reason we demand that the safeguards of freedom shall be upheld. It is for this reason that we demand that this country should turn its direction from a system of personal centralized government to the ideals of liberty.

Text of speech: Page 4.

Landon Makes Pledge to Women He Will Protect Homes

Hoover Hits Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Before the nation today are last night's reiterated electoral appeals from the three ranking political leaders of the nation: President Roosevelt, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and former President Hoover. The approaches were strikingly divergent, and the issues posed by the two presidential candidates still do not meet in direct clash.

President Roosevelt, again refraining from answering Governor Landon's insistent questions about industrial, farm and constitutional policy, told an audience in Brooklyn Academy of Music that he should be re-elected because of "a job well done."

Pledge to Women

Governor Landon, before large audiences at Charleston and Huntington, W Va.—which indicated better prospects for him in this industrialized border state—pledged the women of the nation that he would protect their homes from excessive taxation, from loss of liberty, from war.

Mr. Hoover, speaking at Denver, Colo., said that during his administration he rejected most of the ideas later used by the New Deal, that recovery really had begun during his term and was delayed by President Roosevelt, and that "the transcendent issue is free men and women."

Governor Landon heading back to Topeka, Kan., today after the climax of his campaign in New York, paused in St. Louis for a speech tonight, confident and assured of the success of the drive which in the past two weeks took him across the American continent.

Governor Landon indicated today to friends that he is confident of election. Cheers of crowds met in his swing to the Pacific, across to the Atlantic and back once more to his mid-continent home, still are ringing in his ears. On his desk is a tabulation of states from John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, who last night said for publication that the Literary Digest's totals for Governor Landon were too small.

The Republican candidate feels that he brought his campaign to its peak in New York at precisely the right moment, and he is satisfied the voters will support him on Nov. 3. The state-by-state report from Mr. Hamilton indicates that Governor Landon is to receive a majority of the electoral college, and while such a report is inevitable from the party's national chairman at this stage in the game, it has cheered the Landon group.

Satisfied with Campaign

The nominee, friends who talk with him declare, is completely earnest in his belief that success lies before him, and satisfied with the campaign strategy, which brought the Republican drive to its climax on Oct. 29, left the voters five days to gather themselves together

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Full text of Governor Landon's speech at Charleston, W. Va.: Page 17.

Either Constitution Or New Deal Wrong, Murray Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 31—Either the New Deal is wrong or the Bill of Rights in the American Constitution is wrong, William H. Murray, former Democratic Governor of Oklahoma and Landon supporter, said in a speech given at Convention Hall Oct. 29 and broadcast over a national radio chain.

Mr. Murray charged that many laws enacted under the New Deal, which have never found their way to the Supreme Court, would undoubtedly be held unconstitutional if they had. Picturing the Supreme Court as continually harrassed under the Administration, Mr. Murray said that New Deal acts have ignored decisions of the tribunal previously handed down.

New Deal policies favored the corporation farmer and the big landowner by additional bounty per acre for not raising certain commodities while the little man with from 50 to 160 acres did not fare so well. That, declared Mr. Murray, was because Mr. Tugwell and Secretary Wallace knew that the little man had neither the money nor the prestige to carry the case to the Supreme Court, adding that one certain small landowner on the Rio Grande fooled them.

Asking his listeners to remember the fall of the Roman and Grecian empires, Mr. Murray declared that under a continued New Deal Government "America is doomed to the same sort of destruction."

Unions Agree To Arbitrate Shipping Strike

Pacific Coast Groups Accept Request of Labor Secretary

Lines Are Critical

Blame Department and Unions for Start of Maritime Trouble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Department of Labor officials made public today without comment a file of telegrams from both shipowners and striking groups in answer to a telegraphic request from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that both sides agree to continue negotiations.

Thomas G. Plant, representative of the coast committee for shipowners, made no specific response to Miss Perkins, but blamed the union for its attitude, criticized the Department of Labor for failure to act earlier to forestall the strike and concluded with the sentence:

"The strike is now on."

Various striking groups all wired willingness to resume negotiations. The San Francisco joint marine strike committee said "negotiations can be resumed at once." The Sailors Union of the Pacific said it was "ready at all times to meet ship owners." The Master Mates and Pilots of America said they would meet with any group which would deal with their organization "but cannot be expected to have the employers designate what portion of our membership shall be represented."

The general impression resulting from the exchange was that the solution to the strike still remains to be found. However, active negotiations are in the hands of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in California, who is acting under orders from Miss Perkins in New York. The department here is kept informed incidentally, but is not taking an active part in developments. It is not in a position to judge the situation accurately.

Repercussions of Strike Felt From Alaska And Hawaii to Atlantic Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—A maritime strike held nearly 150 vessels in coast ports today, paralyzed cargo movements at a peak season and threatened to add more than 20,000 new workers to the idle list headed by 37,000 marine employees.

Ships heading for ports from San Diego to Seattle faced tie-up on arrival. Atlantic and Gulf marine commerce faced a spread of the walkout to those areas.

San Francisco officials, mindful of the 83-day strike in 1934, took "emergency" steps to meet the situation, precipitated Thursday midnight by a general walkout of marine union labor.

The strike had repercussions in far-away Alaska and Hawaii. It disrupted plans of hundreds of seagoing passengers and caused revision of mail movements. It even threatened to interrupt football schedules.

At midnight 57 vessels were strike-bound here. Fifty seven more were held in North Pacific ports, including Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore. Twenty-two were tied up at San Pedro and San Diego and six in Hawaii.

San Francisco also was harassed by a strike of 1000 warehousemen in grocery storage plants, demanding higher wages and a new working agreement.

In Seattle, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association estimated 20,000 lumber workers would be forced out of work if the marine strike lasted a week. Mills "have been forced to curtail production to not less than one-fourth," the lumbermen's association said. Many of its 202 mills in Washington and Oregon were reported closing last night.

Marine labor officials here, claiming the support of Atlantic and Gulf unions, watched closely for developments there, but made no immediate comment when New York seamen decided to await action by the International Seamen's Union.

"Sit down" strikes of seamen in New York prevented sailing of the liner American Trader for London. Six other vessels were held in docks by owners in anticipation of similar trouble.

A. J. McCarthy, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, said longshoremen would not join any sympathy walkout because of agreements recently concluded between the I. L. A., and the shippers.

Pickets armed with sticks patrolled sections of the New Orleans waterfront. There one group of marine workers, comprising seamen and longshoremen struck against the Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co., and Swayne & Hoyt Ltd. T. J. Darcy, spokesman for the strikers, said 1400 longshoremen holding contracts with other companies would not be affected.

Baltimore, Md., Mobile, Ala., and Houston, Texas, were enmeshed in the strike movement last night.

Gilbert Mers, president of the Maritime Federation of the Gulf, said at Mobile 100 seamen and 350

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 31

Spain—Bombing of Madrid—a Warning

The Madrid bombing offers Europe a foretaste of "what is most greatly feared." A major city within the very gates of Europe, teeming with the busy throngs, had been bombed by the terror from the skies. Not a serious bombing, to be sure, as air-raid capacities are measured nowadays. But the peoples of Europe must have regarded it as a symbol of what might come—if the furies of war were allowed to break out by some monstrous mismanagement or mischance.

"At least 167 killed," announces the Madrid Government, "and twice that number injured." But the greatest impact was reserved for the next line: "Mostly women and children."

Warnings were impossible. The hum of the city drowned out the noise of approaching motors. Factory smoke obscured the upper air. The damage was done before anti-aircraft could be manned or take aim. And then:

"Two women killed while standing in a queue, for free milk . . . An undetermined number of children killed in their school building . . . A woman standing, talking to her husband, slain as he watched . . . Children in a park struck by shrapnel as their mothers sat near by . . ."

There were some who ventured a hope that the shock of so grim a sample of aerial bombing, might drive home to the distraught minds of Europe the lesson: "It cannot be tolerated."

Duce's Broadcast—To Be Heard in Reich

Mussolino's words, spoken tomorrow at 4 p. m. Roman time, will be broadcast over all main radio channels of the German Government. When the Duce of one people can speak directly to the people of a Führer, in these days of selective Fascist propaganda, then the policies of the two are presumed to be pretty well joined.

Chief predictions as to the Mussolini speech include: 1. that he will recognize the Spanish insurgents, and 2. that he will grace the German accord with his customary oratorical felicity.

Stunt—Weatherman Frowns on Mollison Flight

The Mollison flight held nothing but grief for Dr. James H. Kimball. He told Capt. Mollison not to go. This man who has plotted the weather course of every successful eastbound flight since Lindbergh, bluntly

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Traffic Consultants Help Texas Towns To Solve Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—If Texas villages situated on main traffic arteries find motor accidents too frequent the local authorities have two courses they can pursue.

They can pick up their little hamlet and move it back off the highway, a gesture fraught with inconvenience, or they can call on the State Department of Public Safety for a sample of its new traffic consultant service.

In the latter case, the department will send two or three of its 130 highway patrolmen to handle the situation. These uniformed representatives of the law will by the latest scientific methods work out a system of parking to suit Podunk's particular needs. set up a system of traffic lights to slow down traffic as it moves on the highway through the village, establish a plan of zoning to keep delivery trucks from blocking farmers from the produce markets, or recommend an ordinance to prevent double parking while housewives shop for a spool of thread.

The consultant service is offered in conjunction with the safety lane campaign, which is conducted jointly by two subdivisions of the Department of Public Safety, the Highway Patrol Bureau and the Driver's License Bureau. In both services the department carries its activity into a community only on invitation of local authorities.

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'Third Parties' Multiply; There Are Nine of Them

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Nine "third parties" have intensified the uncommon variety of this fall's election, making altogether a bumper crop of minority movements.

Not one will be on the ballot in every state, due to some exceedingly stringent election requirements, and several will appear on no ballot at all.

The array of independents includes the new Union party, the Prohibition, Socialist, Communist and Socialist-Labor parties, all with national candidates, the Progressive party in office in Wisconsin, the Farmer-Labor party in office in Minnesota and on the ballot in several other states, and the American Labor party and People's party, embryo parties without nominees.

Union Party Leads

By far the most extensive of the "thrd party" movements ths year is the Union party with its new group of dissidents.

Initiated with the backing of Dr. Townsend, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the latest comer appeals to supporters of the Townsend old-age pension plan, members of the Coughlin Union for Social Justice, and to northern relics of Huey P. Long's "share the wealth" clubs. Its presidential candidate, Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, adds an attraction to radical farmers cherishing his measure for refinancing farm mortgages on extraordinarily easy terms.

Starting late and unable to get on the ballot in a cluster of states, the Union party does not seem to have achieved the momentum it aspired to.

The most potent "third-party" groups remain those in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the former, the La Follette brothers finally came out of the Republican party several years ago to lead in formation of the Progressive party. This is now making its first appearance in a presidential election. The La Follettes are backing President Roosevelt. While there was talk of a coalition against them by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, fusion did not come to serious debate.

In Minnesota, however, an informal coalition is threatening the weakened Farmer-Labor party. While previous attempts to get Democrats and Republicans together against the "third party" never went through, this year the Democratic party split when its top candidates withdrew in favor of the Farmer-Labor party in a bargain to help President Roosevelt.

Swung Over to GOP

A powerful anti-Roosevelt faction then swung over to the assistance of the Republican nominees. Some observers say the combination may be permanent. Loss of its chief, the late Gov. Floyd B. Olson, sharply handicapped the "third party." Full Farmer-Labor tickets, unrelated to Minnesota, are reported in three other states, besides scattered congressional and county candidates.

The liberal bolt to President Roosevelt will cut into the normal total of the regular radical vote, as registered by the old national minor parties. Leaders of several of these groups have long anticipated that this would be their lean year, since liberals were going to the Democratic national ticket as the "lesser of two evils."

The approach of a significant labor party is possibly forecast by the birth in New York of the American Labor Party, endorsed by an influential section of the labor world. The organization has no candidates of its own this year, devoting itself to President Roosevelt and his state allies. The party is the New York branch of Labor's Nonpartisan League, created to organize labor for the President. It may in the opinion of many carry over into future elections as a genuine party.

A come-back was recorded in this campaign by the Prohibition Party, at least so far as organization energy goes. Dormant during the years of prohibition, the party revived a bit in 1932, and has just finished its strongest drive since 1916. It wins a place on the ballot for its presidential candidates in 26 states, six more than four years ago.

Three State Tickets

The Prohibitionists are also running state tickets, more or less complete, in 11 states.

The party had to struggle against the reputed dryness of Governor Landon. According to Prohibition party experience, the Republican candidate had an appeal to veteran drys.

Communists got on the radio for the first time in this campaign, enjoying eight national hook-ups. They did not use the radio at the last election, it is said at their local office. They claim to have broadened out from their previous largely foreign-born base. This year saw their largest campaign appeal.

A new Socialist experiment of possible importance evolves in Wisconsin. It has been a long-time Socialist wish to combine with and guide other more powerful groups.

Co-operate With La Follette

At the invitation of the State Federation of Labor a conference was held, to which the Socialists came. The result was the formation of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation. In this the Socialists, led by Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, are participating. They have no state ticket this fall. The federation has nominated for all state offices save the governorship, thus co-operating with Gov. Philip La Follette for his re-election.

Captained by Norman Thomas, again its presidential candidate, the Socialist party made a campaign tinged with the novelty of a Socialist farmer running for vice-president.

Meantime a new Socialist organization developed from a split in the Socialist party, taking the name of People's party, following the break at the Socialist convention of last spring. The new party named no presidential candidates, but aligned itself for President Roosevelt.

A third Socialist Party, older than either of the others, continued this year to name presidential candidates and occasional other nominees. This is the Socialist Labor Party, the parent organization. It stands for no reform measures, but demands Socialism at one gulp.

The Socialist element which would welcome reforms as stepping stones long outstripped the extremists. The Socialist Labor Party appears on the ballot for various offices in 20 states.

Another radical group, the Commonwealth Federation, formed here two years ago as a new radical alliance, is making itself active in the state of Washington as a group, not as a party, within the Democratic Party. The federation is reported here to have captured the last Democratic state convention.

The Nonpartisan League continues powerful in North Dakota. This year it is split into factions for and against William Langer, a previous governor. The League captured the Republican Party.

Jerusalem Oppresses, Yet Inspires

City of Thorns and Cross Also Witnessed the Risen Savior

The Holy Land
Twenty-seventh of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

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'A City That Is Set on an Hill Cannot Be Hid'
Shadows and Light Among the Bazaars of Jerusalem

JERUSALEM—The chief attempt of the Jews at state-making is represented in Jerusalem. Yet Zion played a small political role in world history. It is only as the preserver of a living faith and as the scene of a supreme revelation that Jerusalem is an important city.

Jerusalem is situated near the ridge of a treeless, half-arid, stone-covered plateau, and rests upon a bleak, barren knoll between two converging ravines. The half which faces north looks out over a high plain. The other half glares down into deep, unwatered gorges, where desolation is softened by no verdure, but is dotted with clusters of wretched Arab huts.

No lanes of generous trees entice you to Jerusalem. No shaded streams mark its approaches. It is surrounded by a vast, defiant wall, broken in its whole circumference by only four great gates. Jerusalem was not established to say welcome; it was made to keep men out.

David and the Jebusites

David brought it under Jewish control by seizing it from the Jebusites. When he appeared before its gates, they laughed at him from their high walls and dared him come and take it, which he did. That was some 3000 years ago. Since then, it has been taken not fewer than 30 times.

Often its walls were demolished and its people carried off; but after each disaster, new dwellers came, or the old returned, and the walls were built again. Those now standing are solid, imposing, and in good repair, the best I have seen about any city. In most places they are 38 feet high, about eight feet thick, and topped with a row of square, teeth-like blocks or parapets. They were built anew by the powerful Turkish Sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, in 1541-42, and are two and a half miles long.

The rectangular area within them used to consist of four hills, separated by two valleys running across the city at right angles. Now the low places are largely filled in, so that the enclosure seems merely to slope down from west to east.

Several Cities In One

During much of Jerusalem's history, each hill has been a separate settlement, often completely cut off from the others. For years at a time, one hill has fought against another. Within Jerusalem's walls there have been many wars.

It has been not one city but several. And it still is. There is a Jewish, a Moslem, and a Christian part. There are many kinds of Christians, more than one kind of Jews, and two main kinds of Moslems. Often these groups are in bitter conflict.

The streets are narrow, dark, and tangled. They are roofed over and seem like corridors in a prison, like tunnels underground. Many of them wind round about and end in blind alleys or before locked iron gates. Most are not named. There are few signs to point the way.

As you walk through them you may look down small, gloomy hallways that lead into closed yards; you may see dark recesses like mines where men are working; you pass little shops and stores, step over refuse on the cobble stones, are jostled by donkeys, and meet countless unhappy looking children. Here and there when you emerge from the maze you see whole city blocks grown to weeds and covered with dump heaps.

Rarely is there a vista; and there is no park, no common square, or civic center, where all citizens may gather to rejoice, celebrate the past, or make plans for future progress. Jerusalem hems you in, presses you, fills you with crusading and destructive zeal.

Dome of the Rock

It contains two chief places of interest, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and the Mosque area which the Moslems venerate almost as much as Mecca and Medina. The Mosque area is a walled-in rectangle about 1500 by 1000 feet and is situated on what used to be Mt. Moriah, where the Jewish Temple stood.

It is for the most part an empty court paved with flat stones, but at its center is a large, octagonal, highly decorated, domed mosque, called the Dome of the Rock and believed to have been erected by a great Moslem ruler, Abd-el-Malek, around 640 A. D. It is over an enormous stone which tradition says once served as a threshing-floor, bought by David from Araunah, the Jebusite.

A part of the foundation of the Mosque area consists of large and very ancient hewn stones that once formed part of Solomon's Temple. Many Jews gather beside them to wail over their departed kingdom, and pray for the coming of their Messiah.

The Church of the Holy Sepulcher is a very sad place, a sort of department store of pious sights, many of which are false. Here professional religionists grossly traffic with religion, too often perverting their zeal into enmity and turning love into hatred.

In a sense, Jerusalem never was Jesus' city, and never less so than today. It crucified Jesus, and it crucifies his teachings.

Yet the city of David's and Solomon's glory is a holy place, because it was the center of a Jewish nation which for hundreds of years resisted all enemies and prepared for the highest revelation of the way of life.

Christians who recall that Jesus wept over Jerusalem, and that there he and his followers were persecuted, lose sight of these somber hues in the radiance of the Resurrection, shed over these gray walls.

This city has a record of heroism equaled by few if any others in the world. It stands unique in history. It assumed a sacred mission and fulfilled it with a devotion unequaled in all the annals of man's noblest achievements.

Faithful to Trust

Other states sought conquest, riches, trade and dominion. Jerusalem, perched on the edge of a desert, beside the bare heights of little Judea, and ever encompassed by powerful foes, sought to know and preserve what it considered truth. That was its passion. It defied great empires and nations; it fought Assyria, Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, and Rome; it endured privation, scorned suffering and remained faithful to its trust until every stone was razed, and every Jew was driven from the ruins.

Jerusalem, I must escape from your stifling walls; I must flee from these dead stones before which men pray; I must return to the air, the sunshine, flowers, and love, so as to be free and strong again.

But I thank you, O Jerusalem, for helping prepare the revelation that God is Love.

Du Pont Offers Six Reasons For New Deal Defeat

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31 (AP)—Lamont du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in a statement today said that "the greatest service the people can render the country and themselves on election day is to repudiate the New Deal by voting for Governor Landon" and for congressional candidates pledged to support his policies.

Mr. du Pont said his reasons for making this statement are:

"First: Re-employment is the outstanding problem before the country. The New Deal does not know how to solve it. Although it has spent $13,000,000,000 to alleviate it, even today many millions are still receiving relief.

"Unemployment comes when there are more applicants for jobs than there are jobs. The only way to re-employ people, whether the workless total a few million or eleven million, is to encourage employers, individual and corporate, to enlarge their forces and begin new undertakings. You do not encourage employers by burdening them with taxes, regulating them, legislating against them, or treating them as undesirable citizens. That is exactly what the New Deal has been and is doing simultaneously with its spendin.

"Further, an employer gives a man a job because he expects to benefit by the services rendered. Business runs on the profit system. This is merely a statement of fact. Employers have no incentive to invest capital or enlarge employment when profit is legislated out of business, as the New Deal has striven to do and threatens eventually to accomplish.

"Careless With Money"

"Second: President Roosevelt is careless with money. Under his administration, the Federal Government spends two dollars for every dollar it takes in. He makes no move toward correction. In asking re-election, he does predict the budget will be balanced 'in a year or two,' not on sound business practices, but on the expectation of 'larger revenues.' His is an empty promise.

"The Government, no more than the individual, can continue on such a course without a crash. Then the working man, with little put away for 'the rainy day,' will be hurt the most.

"Third: The Administration is sending the country into credit and monetary inflation by issuing bonds for the billions it is borrowing, and selling these bonds to the banks. This inflation explains why business temporarily looks good to many people, but its continuance means ultimate disaster for all.

"Fourth: President Roosevelt has built class hatred. He has arrayed one group against another, labor against employer, farmer against the city dweller, on a basis of enmity and distrust. Hatred is uncomfortable for the hater and for the hated. It is disastrous for the country. Government, to be successful, must be of, for and by all the people.

Protective Tariff Needed

"Fifth: the protective tariff has built this country. Without protection, the country cannot long exist as we know it today. No American employer, paying workers $3 to $10 per day, can compete with the foreign manufacturer, who pays wages from three cents to a dollar or two a day. This is plain, common sense. There must be a tariff protecting American workers, farmers and industries against the importation of cheap goods, by equalizing the cost of production at home and abroad.

"Finally, promises seem to mean nothing to President Roosevelt. He accepted the 1932 Democratic platform '100 per cent.' Through three and one half years he has violated it practically 100 per cent. Of all things, our President should be trustworthy."

Edison's Son for New Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Charles Edison, son of the inventor and president of Thomas A. Edison Industries, last night urged the re-election of President Roosevelt. Emphasizing that he did not wish to influence the vote of any of his employees, Mr. Edison said his statement was issued because he could "no longer remain silent in view of the tactics employed in this campaign during the past week."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

warned that sleet and snow were out ahead, and that ice would form on the wings. Moreover, Dr. Kimball had no stomach for this sort of pseudo-heroic solo flying. It is downright foolhardy, and adds nothing to the advance of transportation.

So Dr. Kimball told the Associated Press today that he hoped Captain Mollison was the last of the transatlantic stunt fliers. The glory has gone, he said, so commonplace are these flights become. And where there is no glory, the would-be popular idols will look elsewhere for publicity. Then aviation can settle down, in the public print, to a season of establishing safe, commercial airline trips on regular schedules, following sound weather forecasting.

Reich Prices—Josef Wagner Will Decide

Autarchy, or economic self-sufficiency, was carried a step further today in a German decree. Sweeping powers to fix prices, particularly for the necessaries of life, were delegated to Josef Wagner. The new price dictator, named by General Göring, will have full authority to close the businesses of violators and impose fines or imprisonment at his discretion. His orders are binding on the courts.

This is the "Socialist" part of National Socialism. It involves a setting aside of the normal mechanism of the capitalist system, and turns instead to a high degree of state control—involving price fixing and even production quotas for some commodities. Thus planning is invoked to bridge the gap between a pinched world trade and the newly emerging relative self-sufficiency. The hope is to relax control again, when the objective is reached.

Strike and Discharge—Discussed by Board

Labor's most earnest and distinguished champion argued the case for the Wagner Act before the bar of the people today. Even as the Supreme Court prepared to rule on the act, the National Labor Relations Board released a full discussion of the issue. The occasion was of lesser importance, being an order to the Crucible Steel Company of America to re-employ two workers, declared to have been dropped for union activities. But the board took this order as a platform to proclaim:

That unaided labor must always be at a disadvantage, in bargaining with employers. That the strike is not a weapon of equal strength with the right to discharge workers, when the latter is ruthlessly applied. That fear of losing one's job denatures the courage of the worker in standing for equal bargaining. Hence, the board argued, the Government must step in to redress the balance. And hence, by implication, the Wagner Act, or another like it, ought to be sustained.

New Dictator—Coup in Iraq Gives Concern

The late King Feisal, they say, never would have tolerated an army *coup d'état*. But son Ghazi, yesterday, seemed incapable of preventing one. As a result, Iraq was today under what appeared to be a new military dictatorship with inflammable implications.

The new strong man, Sidky Pasha, is a militant Arab nationalist. His aim is to quench the local sheiks, forge the Iraq army into a sharp sword, and then make a play for uniting all the Arabian populations in the several countries thereabouts. Sidky Pasha proclaims amity with Britain, but his past record and his policies temper the gesture with doubt. One of the reasons for his seizure of power was the failure of the previous government to aid the Arabs against the Jews in nearby Palestine.

Arab nationalism, which aims to unify at the expense of boundaries and governments and minorities, thus finds a new potential leader. And the sentitive fingers of British empire, reaching east from Palestine, detect trouble ahead.

Chiang—Honored With War Planes as Birthday Gift

Chiang Kai-shek, Dictator of China, spent a nice, quiet, peaceable birthday today. Before dawn, Government radio stations split the air with martial commemoration programs—their theme being guns. Onto the military airdrome surged more than 100,000 Chinese billowing back onto the neighboring hills. The object of their cheers was a unit of 50 fighting airplanes, purchased by nation-wide contribution to mark the day. Later these planes preened themselves and their philosophy of "China's new greatness in the air," for ceremonial flights.

The dictator's birthday was lifted by design into the celebrating of China's swelling military power and unification. It might almost be said to mark the birth of China as a ponderable armed force among the armed nations of the world.

New Mexico Sings For Roosevelt In Rollicking Tunes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLOVIS, N. M.—Democrats in New Mexico are not to be outdone by Republicans in New England when it comes to putting their political fervor into song. Citizens of the "Sunshine State" who read the "Vote! Vote! Vote!" for Alfred Landon" choruses in the Monitor report in Clovis the local campaign swings along to the tune of "Polly Wolly Doodle," for Mrs. Edna Greenleaf has furnished the words, using the names of state candidates or the name of the President of the United States, as in:

O President Roosevelt is our choice,
Sing Polly Wolly Doodle all the day.
Just sing his praises with ypur voice,
Sing Polly Wolly Doodle all the day.

She has also a song beginning, "We're for Franklin Roosevelt," to the tune of "O Dem Golden Slippers"; one on "Grand old golden rule days" which fits the tune of "School Days," and songs which trip along to the measures of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and "The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane."

Herman Pincus wrote the special Roosevelt chorus issued by Democratic national headquarters, to be sung to the familiar tune of "Happy Days Are Here Again," with a rhyming, "For Franklin D. let's cheer again," while Irving Caesar, Sammy Lerner and Gerald Marks collaborated on the song which parodies "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?"

Boom in Sponges

Sponge houses at Tarpon Springs, Fla., predict sales will pass the million-dollar mark this year for the first time in the history of the sponge exchange of the city.

Seamen Agree To Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

longshoremen had voted to strike at noon.

At Anchorage, Alaska, J. T. Cunningham, acting general manager of the Government-owned Alaska Railroad, announced preparations for suspending freight and passenger service during the strike because of the shutdown of marine commerce. Mayor D. C. Brownell of Seward said he would protest any such action.

Seamen Debate Strike Along Atlantic Coast; Vessels Held in Port

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The strike of 37,000 marine workers on the Pacific coast threatened today to extend to Atlantic ports as eastern seamen's unions considered sympathetic action to assist their western associates. Meanwhile vessels from this port bound for Pacific destinations were delayed.

Affected by a "sit-down" strike, three steamships were held in New York harbor, while the Seamen's Defense Committee, an organization with alleged radical tendencies, voted unanimously to extend the walkout to all vessels due to leave here today. The committee's demand was interpreted by labor officials as an effort to exert pressure upon the International Seamen's Union when the latter organization meets tonight to determine if a sympathy strike shall be called upon the Atlantic coast.

Confident of Strike Vote

Composed of insurgent members of the seamen's union, the committee was described as confident it could force a strike vote and thus commit the entire organization to a course of action that would tie up practically all American shipping. Members of the committee said they were interested in equalization of wages and working conditions and were in sympathy with the Pacific unions.

Whatever action is taken by the seamen, both employers and employees said it seemed unlikely that longshoremen would engage in a sympathetic strike and announced that an agreement between the International Longshoremen's Association and shipping lines would remain in force.

John M. Franklin, president of International Mercantile Marine, said his lines were in no way in disagreement with accredited officials of the International Seamen's Union and had sought to abide by contracts in existence between the lines and the union.

"Scraps of Paper"

Referring to a walkout here yesterday of crews of the steamships Virginia and American Trader, Mr. Franklin said such action "raised the question of whether agreements between American shipping companies and the unions of which their crews are members aren't mere scraps of paper."

Pay Raise Granted

"Only recently all American flag lines operating out of New York granted higher wages and overtime to members of the seamen's union. A contract embodying these concessions and accepted by the union does not expire until Dec. 31, 1937."

Both the Virginia and the American Trader are I. M. M. ships, the former belonging to the Panama Pacific Line, engaged in intercoastal transportation, and the latter in transatlantic service for the American Merchant line.

The Virginia had been scheduled to sail today for the Pacific coast, but the departure was postponed because of the strike threat, and her 510 passengers were sent to hotels at the line's expense.

When ready to sail for England yesterday, the American Trader was kept in port by a temporary strike of the crew. Passengers were transferred to the steamship Samaria, of the Cunard White Star line, which sailed later in the day.

Rail Embargoes Likely In Pacific Coast Strike

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Freight traffic managers of railroads with Pacific coast outlets studied the coast maritime shipping strike today as a factor affecting rail operations of the near future.

Recalling the 1934 San Francisco strike, spokesmen said "a substantial increase" in intercoastal rail shipments would follow if the present strike were prolonged.

Such increase would come through rail handling of tonnage normally routed through the Panama Canal or up and down the west coast by boat, they explained. Fresh fruit shipments that must be handled promptly are heavy at this time of year.

A possible disadvantage noted by C. C. Dana, freight traffic manager for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was that his line and others "probably will have to place embargoes on shipments consigned to points beyond the Pacific coast."

He explained that if the strike continued for long the railroads would decline shipments originating in the Midwest or the East and consigned to Honolulu or the Orient, rather than carry such tonnage to the coast and have no outlet for it there.

The embargo bureau of the Association of American Railroads said notices of embargoes coming from originating lines would be observed by connecting railroads.

Woman as Passenger Service Chief Finds Work a Good Field for Her Sex

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—After 10 days as supervisor of passenger service for the Burlington Railroad, Miss Velma McPeek decided yesterday that this newly-created position may well develop into a new profession for women.

A former school teacher and tea-room manager, Miss McPeek said she could "see why providing comfort and pleasure for train travelers logically is a permanent field for us."

"My job is building itself up because there is no precedent," she explained, adding that she travels constantly over the entire Burlington system and on other roads "to see first hand what's needed."

Courtesy from ticket agents, conductors, stewardesses or porters; prompt service of hot meals at reasonable cost; fittings for women's dressing rooms; new magazines for lounge cars; cleanliness in cars; aid to passengers with baggage—these are but a few matters within her jurisdiction.

"I talk to passengers, especially when they don't know who I am," she explained. "I hear complaints, try to correct the trouble, and listen to compliments gratefully.

"Porters should give baggage service whether they get tips or not. For example, a woman who wants a seat adjusted should have it done promptly, courteously.

"Passengers respond gratefully when their comfort obviously is being considered, and I believe the railroads today have adopted a variation of the department-store theory that 'the customer is always right.'"

Miss McPeek, who is merry and blue-eyed, with white hair which becomes her 44 years, said she finds passengers "not nearly so careless in these glistening new streamliners as they used to be."

A native of Kingman, Kan., Miss McPeek taught school in Kansas and for the past 10 years managed department store tearooms in Hutchinson, Kan.; Tulsa, Okla., and Wichita, Kan. She is a graduate of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.

Victory Cake Awaits Landon

By the Associated Press

Aboard Landon Special en Route to St. Louis, Oct. 31

THERE will be "victory cake" tonight for Gov. Alfred M. Landon and his wife—if they want to eat it after his address in St. Louis. Benjamin F. Brown, chef aboard the Republican presidential nominee's private car, said he was preparing a big Landon victory cake that would serve 30 persons. His recipe follows:

Ingredients — Two pounds sugar; 12 eggs; one pint milk; 14 ounces butter; 1¼ tablespoons baking powder; 1½ tablespoons vanilla extract; ¼ teaspoon cinnamon; ¼ teaspoon allspice.

Cream sugar and butter very light, adding one egg at time while creaming until 12 have been added, add dry ingredients, baking powder, flour, and milk last. Bake four layers and fill with strawberry jam and make icing red, white and blue with American flag decoration on top.

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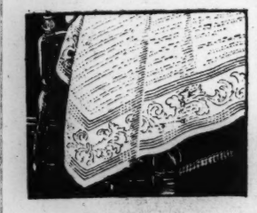

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First Christian Science Edifice—50th Anniversary

Church at Oconto, Wis., which held initial service on Oct. 31, 1886, was watched and guided by Mrs. Eddy; it supplied one of the first pastors for The Mother Church in Boston.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OCONTO, Wis., Oct. 31—The first Christian Science church edifice to be built opened for its initial services at 10:30 a. m. on a Sunday 50 years ago today.

The place was a small lumber city in the American Middle West, Oconto, on Green Bay in northeastern Wisconsin. The church building continues in use with but slight change.

When they put up their obscure little structure, the pioneers did not know they were erecting the first Christian Science church edifice anywhere in the world.

The record of the Oconto church gives encouragement to every small church congregation, whether in the wilderness or the big city, struggling, standing and heralding the "Church Triumphant."

Guided by Mrs. Eddy

The five decades that have trudged by since Oct. 31, 1886, verify again in this original church building the insight of Jesus, "It is the spirit that quickeneth," and his promise, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

The initiative of this church on the margin of the great pine forest, now long disappeared, was watched and guided by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, from her home a thousand miles to the east in New England.

Mrs. Eddy was then looking ahead to the building of the Mother Church of her movement, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and to originating a form of public worship adapted to Christian Science.

Pioneer Steps

The Oconto church was among the first to hold Sunday worship at the hour customary to churches of the period, that is, in the morning, as all Christian Science churches now do.

The Oconto church gave Mrs. Eddy her most intimate woman companion of the last 20 years in Mrs. Laura E. Sargent, a resident of Oconto and a leading worker in its modest adventure.

The first Christian Science church built also supplied The Mother Church with one of its first pastors to follow Mrs. Eddy in the pulpit. In 1889 Mrs. Eddy called the Rev. Lanson P. Norcross from Oconto to her church in Boston. Her letter of glad thanks to the church is reprinted on page 149 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings."

The Original Mother Church

The Rev. Mr. Norcross was a Congregational minister who had been benefited in Christian Science and had volunteered to go and become pastor of the Oconto church.

Other Christian Science churches preceded that at Oconto, but they usually met in halls or other rented auditoriums. As a rule, they held their Sunday services in the afternoon.

Five years prior to Oconto, the first of all the Christian Science churches to be formed had its birth in Boston. This was The Mother Church, organized in 1879 under the leadership of Mrs. Eddy (Church Manual, p. 17).

Seven years after Oconto The Mother Church began the erection of its original edifice, in the autumn of 1893. It was completed at the close of 1894, the first services being held on Dec. 30, 1894.

Construction of other large church homes soon followed in other leading cities, as churches which frequently antedated Oconto found themselves ready to build.

Healing and Obedience

The Oconto church, with few members, found it sufficient to design a small but attractive frame building costing around $1000. The stone edifice of the Original Mother Church in Boston required a little over $190,000.

Lumbering was the chief business of Oconto, then a growing city nearing its 1890 population of 5219. Its residents used to dub it a "sawdust city." Many of the families in the new church were interested in lumber. Their familiarity with building helped in the planning and construction of the church.

Fifty years ago Oconto flourished on the edge of the pine belt. The logging camps were within 60 miles' reach. Lumbermen who attended the church used to drive two days to camps where their men were getting out the logs for mill and market. Vessels loaded with lumber filled growing ports along the adjacent Great Lakes.

The building, oldest in use of any Christian Science church in the world looks now about the same as 50 years ago today. The few changes made have occurred mostly in the interior to take advantage of later improvements, such as modern heating.

Looking back to the beginnings of the church, those who shared in its origin attribute its accomplishments largely to two factors, healing and obedience.

Oconto's Chronicle

The church grew directly out of the healing of sickness. In this it corroborated the desire of The Mother Church, "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Manual, p. 17).

Today on their anniversary the founders of the Oconto church witness anew to the words of courage which Mrs. Eddy has given to all spiritual pioneers:

"You may know when first Truth leads by the fewness and faithfulness of its followers" (Science and Health, p. 225).

The story, step by step, of the building of the initial Christian Science church edifice is recalled today by certain of those who were first-hand observers. As related by these competent sources, the chronicle is this:

Hugh McDonald, owner of a sawmill at Green Bay, Wis., overheard a steamboat inspector say, "My wife is getting better. She is having something they call 'Christian Science.'"

This remark was made in 1883 on the dock near Mr. McDonald's mill. Mr. McDonald took note of what the inspector said, because his own wife had been sick for a year and had been given up by the best physicians in Wisconsin.

Questioning the steamboat inspector about his wife's recovery, Mr. McDonald learned that she had been treated by a Christian Science practitioner in Milwaukee.

Mr. McDonald went home and told his wife he wanted her to go to Milwaukee. The sick woman demurred. She said that if she had such a short time left to her, as it seemed, she preferred to stay with her family. But finally she decided to make the trip.

As soon as she found she was receiving benefit from Christian Science treatment, she sent for Mrs. Laura E. Sargent, a former neighbor of hers at Oconto, who also was in poor health. Mrs. Sargent joined her, staying a month. They were both healed, and bought in Milwaukee their first copies of Science and Health, then in its seventh edition.

When they returned to their homes, Mrs. Laura Sargent and her sister, Mrs. Victoria H. Sargent (they were sisters who had married brothers), took their copy of the Christian Science textbook to their mother.

The mother was a very good Bible student. Her daughters asked her to see if this was a book which they could study.

Science and Health Approved

After reading Science and Health for two days, their mother said, "Girls, this is all taken from the Bible, and you may study it all you want to. I believe it is the second coming of the Christ."

Six months after the healing of Mrs. Hugh McDonald and Mrs. Laura Sargent, Mrs. Eddy made her first of two visits to Chicago, in May of 1884. She went there to teach the only class she ever held in the West.

To the Chicago class there went from Oconto Mrs. Laura E. Sargent, Mrs. Lovina Millidge, wife of one of the principal merchants, and Miss Elizabeth Beyer, a schoolteacher. Mrs. Hugh McDonald, the former Oconto resident then living in Green Bay, also attended.

Another Oconto woman, Mrs. Almeda Pendleton, took instruction from Mrs. Eddy in Boston in December of the same year, as did the Sargent sisters and Mrs. McDonald.

The husband of Mrs. Millidge had perhaps the biggest store in Oconto as well as a very large house downtown. Here in Mrs. Millidge's double parlors on the main street the Scientists installed a reading room, keeping it open from 10 a. m. to 9 at night. On Sunday afternoons they held meetings there.

As the little cluster of Christian Scientists outgrew Mrs. Millidge's parlors, it became necessary to have a meeting place of their own, for the town did not contain a suitable hall.

Accordingly they organized on June 10, 1886, as the Christian Science Association of Oconto. Looking to their leader for counsel, the newly fledged church wrote to Mrs. Eddy to ask if it was too soon to build.

She replied, "Go right on and build."

They did not know that this was to be the first building of a Christian Science church until Mrs. Eddy later spoke of "this little church that built the first temple for Christian Science worship" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 149).

Service Described

Describing the service in the completed building, a visiting Christian Scientist wrote in a letter to The Christian Science Journal of June, 1887:

"It has been my privilege to spend some time with the Christian Scientists of Oconto, where a beautiful little church has recently been dedicated . . .

"The Sunday services were conducted as follows: Silent prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer; singing; Scripture-reading, conducted by the venerable Edwin Hart; Bible lesson, with explanatory remarks by Mrs. Laura Sargent.

"The Sunday-school services followed, in which a general interest was manifested. Afternoon and evening Bible-readings concluded the services of the day."

Supplying a Pastor

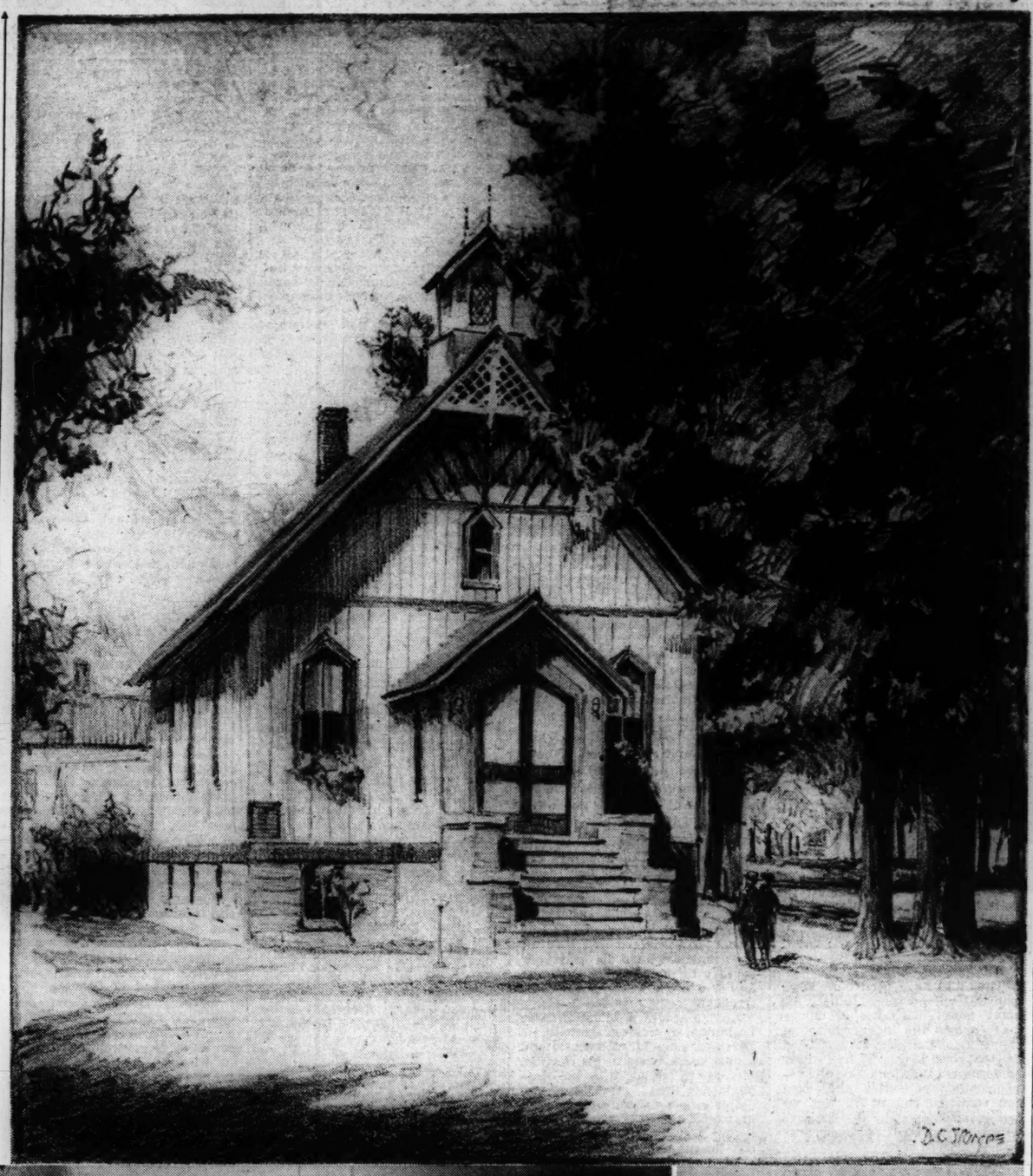
When Mrs. Eddy was withdrawing from preaching in her church in Boston to devote herself more fully to the other needs of her Cause, she found it urgent to obtain a pastor. Mrs. Laura Sargent told her that the Oconto church had a pastor who would come to her.

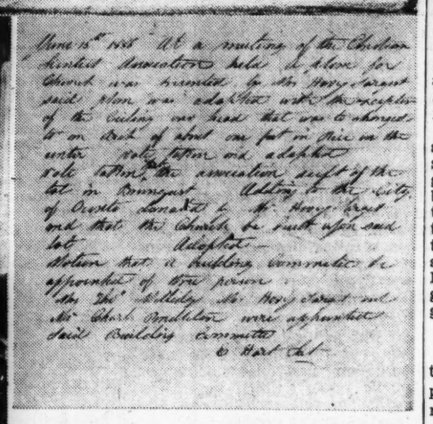
The members' willingness to let their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Norcross, go led Mrs. Eddy to write the letter previously referred to, on page 149 of Miscellaneous Writings:

"My Beloved Brethren: Lips nor pen can ever express the joy you give me in parting so promptly with your beloved pastor, Rev. Mr. Norcross, to send him to aid me. It is a refreshing demonstration of Christianity, brotherly love, and all the rich graces of the Spirit. May this sacrifice bring to your beloved church a vision of the new church, that cometh down from heaven, whose altar is a loving heart, whose communion is fellowship with saints and angels. This example of yours is a light that cannot be hid.

"Guided by the pillar and the cloud, this little church that built the first temple for Christian Science worship shall abide steadfastly in the faith of Jesus' words; 'Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.' May He soon give you a pastor; already you have the great Shepherd of Israel watching over you. Give my forever-love to your dear church.

"Yours in bonds of Christ,
"Mary Baker G. Eddy
"Boston, Mass., 1889."





First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Oconto, Wis.

Upper: Exterior View of Church. First Christian Science Edifice. Its Beginning and Progress Were Watched and Guided by Mrs. Eddy. (From a New Lithograph by Dwight C. Sturges.) Left: Interior of Church. Right: Page From Minutes, Recording Adoption of Plan for Church, Gift of Land and Appointment of Building Committee.

Compton Urges Industry to Use More Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Climaxing three days of effort spent in arousing 800 to 1000 industrial and university technicians to the need of a united attack on physical problems fundamental to the welfare of the common man, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accused industry of misusing scientific research and the Federal Government of lethargy in backing "practical investigations."

Continuing criticism leveled during an earlier session of the American Institute of Physics when John Burchard, Boston industrialist, quoted Grosvenor Atterbury to the effect that millions of dollars are spent for giant telescopes and atomic research while millions of people cannot afford decent homes to live in, Dr. Compton added that here lies a field of effort, for the social planner and the labor sympathizer.

Efforts in New Fields

"Both can further their particular interests very effectively by supporting efforts to stimulate the effectiveness of modern science in new creative fields," he said. "The practical man has a great force of tradition behind him, and there is a great public inertia against change. In many fields the researchist for one reason or another has not been outstandingly successful in improving either products or methods, yet the trend toward science is unmistakable. In some cases it is being forced by competition and in others stimulated by example."

It is axiomatic, according to Dr. Compton, that research has many applications to industry, "the great problem has been to find some way to put it to work on a large scale. In some industries, earnings have been so exclusively taken out as profits and so little has been put back into the business for development and research that plants and methods have become obsolete.

Support Comes Harder

"Economic strength has been so depleted that it is difficult to secure the financial support necessary to inaugurate a really effective and promising research program.

"One thing is certain: The longer an effective scientific approach is delayed, the more serious will be the situation. In an effort to overcome such difficulties in the industries of this category, two movements deserve mention: first are the efforts by the industrial associations to co-operate in establishing scientific studies and research activities for their joint benefit; second are the efforts by governments to assist these industries.

"Notably Great Britain, Germany and the United States of Soviet Russia have established research programs. In this country there has been notable assistance in industry through the patent office, the national bureau of standards and tariff protection, but there has been a most regrettable and short-sighted lack of balance in the policy of government expenditures for the general stimulation of industry.

Short-Sighted Policy

"Huge expenditures for construction and production only, with no provision for research and development aimed at better construction and new production in the future, are woefully short-sighted. Whatever may be the agency, whether government or industrial association or individual unit in the industry, it is certain that research to a substantial amount in the fields of physics will be called upon in the building, textile, railroad and other great industries of similar type. Obstacles exist in the lack of vision among key directors on the one hand and on the other the blind faith of those who expect science to work miracles overnight."

Dr. Compton concluded his address as retiring chairman of the institute by reaffirming a previous assertion that the influence of scientific research has far exceeded that of wars, political alignments or social theories. "Great accomplishments of physics are the logical outgrowth of well-planned programs of research and sustained effort on an adequate scale is the prerequisite to achievement," he said.

Oconto Church Stands Unchanged by Years

Early pictures show how small are the changes made in the exterior of the Oconto church. The chief contrast between the then and now is the height of today's overshadowing trees, which 50 years ago hardly overtopped the tiny steeple.

Painted in buff with a trimming of cocoa-brown, the little country church is attractive in its quaintness.

Within, considerable renovation has taken place. The making of a basement supplied space for a reading room, which also serves as a Sunday school room, and a furnace. The church's first carpet is still doing duty on the lower floor.

Seating capacity was designed to take care of about 100. The very comfortable mahogany seats now in use are the originals. A little old Kimball reed organ continues to give forth lovely tones.

Modern improvement finds itself most marked in the illumination, furnished by 16 beautiful silver lamps representing old-fashioned oil lamps, set on a silver circle and suspended from the ceiling by four silver cables. Their tiny silver bowls bear colonial cut glass frosted shades with a grape design.

The interior decoration is in gray, the wall paper of a pale gray tiffany effect, with a deeper tone in the woodwork. The carpet has a background of darker gray with diminutive roses in yellow, bronze and the deeper reds.

In the summer time, window boxes filled with old-time flowers and vines bedeck the front windows. Around the first of June the flowering of a thick row of bridal wreaths bushes gives the church a beautiful white background.

Opening Prepared By Chicago Opera

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Officials of the Chicago City Opera Company predict a successful season. Jason F. Whitney, the president of the company, said the budget had been pared to the point where 80 per cent of possible attendance would insure "breaking even." General Manager Paul Longone added, "We are now $25,000 ahead of last year."

In this atmosphere of optimism in the monumental opera house "that Samuel Insull built," rehearsals were going on for the first performance of Respighi's "La Fiamma" tonight.

There is to be a six weeks' season, Oct. 31 to Dec. 12. Artists signed to appear include Helen Jepson, Grace Moore, Lily Pons, Gertrud Wettergren, Tito Schipa, Lawrence Tibbett, Giovanni Martinelli, Eleanor La Mance, Stephano Ballarini, Joseph Bentonelli and Rosa Raisa.

Tacoma Philharmonic Begins Fourth Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 31—In its aspiration to possess an orchestra of excellence, Tacom one more forward step late in October with the first concert of the 1936-37 season.

Eugene Linden, young conductor of the Tacoma Philharmonic Orchestra, has recently returned from a summer in Europe, where he studied at the Mozarteum at Salzburg, on a scholarship given "the most promising young American musician." The Tacoma Philharmonic was founded three years ago.

World Parley on Mutual Aid Urged by Christian Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Swit.—Representatives of Christian churches in 24 countries, recently assembled at Chamby in the Montreux district, surveyed the present scene and decided that there was an urgent need for a world conference to endeavor to change the current of events, to allay passions, to stimulate mutual service for the well-being of mankind.

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches considered the "intense and increasing gravity of the situation and the present failure to deal effectively with the causes of conflict"; and its management committee thereupon passed a resolution which is, in part, as follows:

"1. A new and better beginning in world affairs is essential. Adjustments in the structure and procedure of the League of Nations will be useful, but more is needed. A different spirit is required, aiming at effective service of the common good. We believe that the solution of the world problem is to be sought in the Christian faith, whence comes the power to change the motive and direction of personal and public activity.

"2. A way must be found to bring under impartial survey the economic grievances and other inequities out of which the anxieties and fears of nations grow and which account in large measure for the fateful race in armaments. We urge that the League of Nations, acting in conjunction with those states not included in its membership, should convene, after due preparation but at the earliest practicable date, a world conference on these subjects, open to all states.

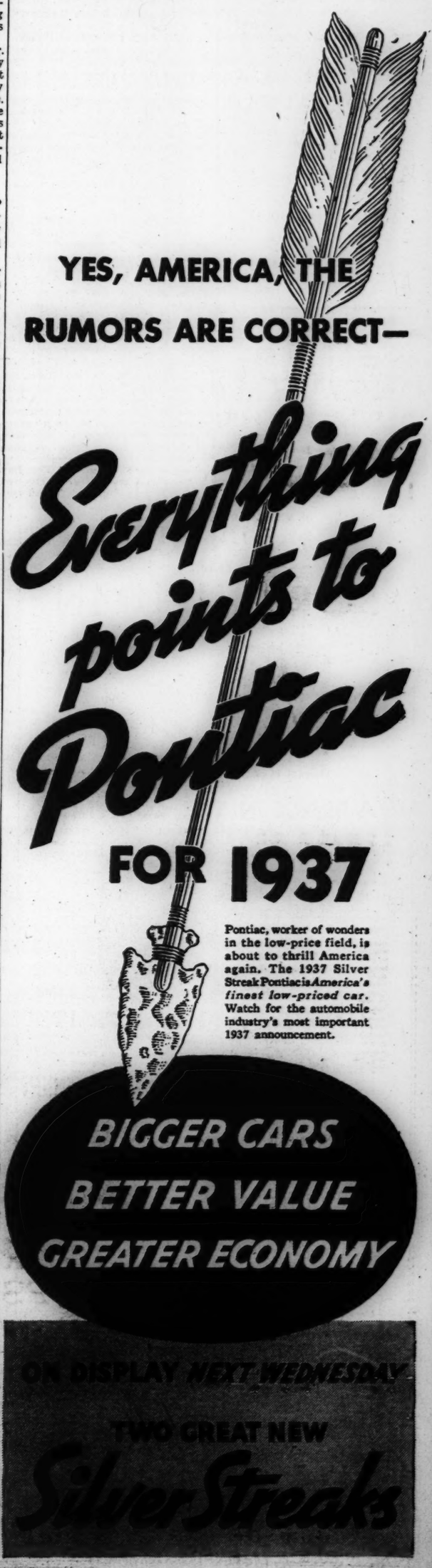
"Protective tariffs and financial obstacles to world trade, inability to obtain raw materials and an outlet for excess populations, and the future administration of colonial possession and mandated territories would necessarily be among the subjects with which such a conference should deal. As regards the colonial problem we hold strongly that a primary consideration should be the welfare of the races who inhabit the territories concerned.

"3. We recognize that a special responsibility rests on the Christian churches in this hour. Hence we ask, that the churches urge upon their several governments, the necessity for such a world conference, whether convened by the League of Nations or under other auspices. Each of our national councils should take early action in this matter."

ply a denial of the sovereignty of

Bishop Amundsen of Denmark, in an address which made a deep impression, said that the world's statesmen did not realize that the idea of the League of Nations could not simply be annexed to the remnants of the old political system which was responsible for the World War, but required a totally new conception of the relation of the states to one another and to the League.

"The Covenant," he said, "is too anxious to point out that the League is not a superstate and to safeguard the independence of the individual states. This from the beginning weakened the League."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Hoover Sees Need for Moral as Well as Economic Recovery in the United States

DENVER, Colo, Oct. 31 (AP)—Former President Hoover, calling for the New Deal to "lay its cards on the table," headed for California today where he may make a "last minute" campaign speech Monday night.

In an address before a Republican meeting which filled the 3600 seats of the Municipal Auditorium last night, Mr. Hoover joined in the challenge Governor Landon voiced in New York the night before—that President Roosevelt answer their questions respecting his plans if re-elected.

"Why does not the New Deal really lay its cards on the table?" the former President asked. He demanded the President "reply in plain words" to the questions:

"Does he (Roosevelt) propose to revive the nine acts which the Supreme Court has rejected . . . has he abandoned his implied determination to change the Constitution . . . does he intend to stuff the court itself . . . will he discharge these associates of his who daily preached the 'new order' but whom he does not now allow to appear on this campaign?"

Mr. Hoover departed from his prepared text to remark, "Mr. Roosevelt lately suggested to those who did not agree with some of his measures that it might be well for them to move to some other country in which they have greater faith."

"I would suggest instead that we restore faith in this Government," he added.

He said he rejected, while President, most of the ideas since adopted cause they would not only delay recovery but because I knew that in the end they would shackle free men."

Following is the text of Mr. Hoover's address:

The Challenge to Liberty

Part I

We are near the end of this debate. More than in any election for two generations, we are voting on the direction which American civilization will take.

The press and the radio have been alive with discussion. It is not alone public men and women who are engaged in this debate. It is between the farmers in the field, the workers at the bench, the women in their homes, the men in their offices. They have met at the store, at the filling station and the street corner.

It is a magnificent thing that a whole people should engage in this discussion. For such debate is the most precious safeguard of free men that the world has yet discovered.

A whole people with the ballot in their hands possess the most conclusive and unlimited power ever entrusted to humanity. If that power is exercised rightly, then America will prosper morally, spiritually, and in its daily occupations. If it is exercised under the spell of hate or selfish purpose or under intimidation it will drive this nation upon the rocks of destruction.

Issues Are Too Great

These issues are too great and the stakes too large for us to examine these questions in any mean or smearing fashion. I have said the problems we face penetrate to the very center of economic, social, and governmental life. The only field which we have not entered in this debate is the field of sportsmanship. I could wish we had some of that in the campaign.

If the republic is to head in the right direction we must get at the real issues. We must dismiss the shadow boxing of a political campaign. We must dismiss secondary questions of governmental policy. We must strip our problems down to the great issue before the country.

Speaking just four years ago tonight in closing the presidential campaign of 1932 I said:

"This campaign is more than a contest between two men. It is more than a contest between two parties. It is a contest between two philosophies of government.

We must go deeper than platitudes and emotional appeals of the public platform in the campaign if we will penetrate to the full significance of the changes which our opponents are attempting to float upon the wave of distress and discontent from the difficulties we are passing through.

That night I spoke for the regeneration of the American System—the American plan of true liberalism in contrast with the philosophy of the New Deal—and I continued: " . . . you cannot extend the mastery of government over the daily life of a people without somewhere making it master of people's souls and thoughts. . . . Every step in that direction poisons the very roots of liberalism. It poisons political equality, free speech, free press and equality of opportunity. It is the road not to more liberty but to less liberty. True liberalism seeks all legitimate freedom first in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of other blessings is in vain."

And in that address four years ago I said:

"The spirit of liberalism is to create free men; it is not the regimentation of men."

Part II

Through four years of experience this New Deal attack upon free institutions has emerged as the transcendent issue in America.

All the men who are seeking for mastery in the world today are using the same weapons. They sing the same songs. They all promise the joys of Elysium without effort.

But their philosophy is founded on the coercion and compulsory organization of men. True liberal government is founded on the emancipation of men. This is the issue upon which men are imprisoned and dying in Europe right now.

The rise of this issue has dissolved our old party lines. The New Deal repudiation of democracy has left the Republican party alone the guardian of the Ark of the Covenant with its charter of freedom. The tremendous import of this issue, the peril to our country has brought the support of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party.

Importance of Their Act

It is no passing matter which enlists side by side the fighting men who have opposed each other over many years. It is the unity demanded by a grave danger to the Republic. Their sacrifice to join with us has no parallel in American history since the Civil War. There runs through my mind great words from the Battle Hymn of the Republic:

. . . "in the watchfires of a hundred
circling camps
They have builded them an altar."

I realize that this danger of centralized personal government disturbs only thinking men and women. But surely the NRA and the AAA alone should prove what the New Deal philosophy of government means even to those who don't think.

In these instances the Supreme Court, true to their oaths to support the Constitution, saved us temporarily. But Congress in obedience to their oaths should never have passed these acts. The President should never have signed them. But far more important than that, if these men were devoted to the American system of liberty they never would have proposed acts based on the coercion and compulsory organization of men.

Real Danger of Freedom

Freedom does not die from frontal attack. It dies because men in power no longer believe in a system based upon liberty.

Mr. Roosevelt on this eve of election has started using the phrases of freedom. He talks sweetly of personal liberty, of individualism, of the American system, of the profit system.

He says now that he thinks well of capitalism and individual enterprise. His devotion to private property seems to be increasing. He has suddenly found some good economic royalists. And he is a stanch supporter of the Constitution. Two days ago he rededicated the Statue of Liberty in New York. She has been the forgotten woman.

Four years ago we also heard many phrases which turned out not to mean what they were thought to have meant. In order that we may be sure this time will Mr. Roosevelt reply in plain words:

Questions to Answer

Does he propose to revive the nine acts which the Supreme Court has rejected as invasions of the safeguards of free men?

Has he abandoned his implied determination to change the Constitution? Why not tell the American people before election what change he proposes? Does he intend to stuff the court itself? Why does the New Deal not really lay its cards on the table?

But their illegal invasions of the Constitution are but the minor artillery with which this New Deal philosophy of government is being forced upon us. They are now using a more subtle and far more effective method of substituting personal power and centralized government for the institutions of free men.

It is not by violation of the Constitution that they are making headway today. It is through taking vast sums of the people's money and then manipulating its spending to build up personal power.

The Devious Route

By this route relief has been centralized in their hands. By this route government has entered into business in competition with the citizen. In this way a score of new instruments of public power have been created.

By this route the ordinary functions of government have been uselessly expanded with a double bookkeeping to conceal it. Public funds are used right and left to subsidize special groups of our citizens and special regions of the country.

At public expense there is a steady drip of propaganda to poison the public mind.

Through this spending there grows a huge number of citizens with a selfish vested interest in continuing this centralization of power. It has also made millions of citizens dependent upon the Government.

Political Bureaucracies

Thus also have been built large political bureaucracies hungry for more power. This use of money has enabled the independence of members of Congress to be sapped by the pork barrel. It has subtly undermined the rights and the responsibility of states and local governments. Out of all this we see government daily by executive orders instead of by open laws openly arrived at.

The New Deal taxes are in forms which stifle the growth of small business and discourage new enterprise. By stifling private enterprise the field is tilled for further extension of government enterprise. Intricate taxes are interpreted by political bureaucrats who coerce and threaten our business men.

By politically managed currency the President has seized the power to alter all wages, all prices, all debts, all savings at will.

But that is not the worst. They are creating personal power over votes. That crushes the first safeguard to liberty.

Admission by Roosevelt

Does Mr. Roosevelt not admit all this in his last report on the state of the Union: "We have built up new instruments of public power" which he admits could "provide shackles for the liberties of the people."

Does freedom permit any man or any government any such power? Have the people ever voted for these shackles?

Has he abandoned this "new order," this "planned economy" he has so often talked about? Will he discharge these associates of his who daily preached the "new order" but whom he does not now allow to appear in this campaign?

Is Mr. Roosevelt not asking for a vote of confidence on these very breaches of liberty?

Is not this very increase in personal power the suicide road upon which every democratic government has died from the time of Greec and Rome down to the Greece and Rome down to the have perished in Europe during this past 20 years?

Part III

I gave the warning against this philosophy of government four years ago from a heart heavy with anxiety for the future of our country. It was born from many years' experience of the forces moving in the world which would weaken the vitality of American freedom. It grew in four years of battle as President to uphold the banner of free men.

And that warning was based on sure ground from my knowledge of the ideas that Mr. Roosevelt and his bosom colleagues had covertly embraced despite the Democratic platform.

Those ideas were not new. Most of them had been urged upon me. During my four years powerful groups thundered at the White House with these same ideas. Some were honest, some promising votes, most of them threatening reprisals, and all of them yelling "reactionary" at us.

Record of Rejection

I rejected the notion of great trade monopolies and price-fixing through codes. That could only stifle the little business man by regimenting him under the big brother. That idea was born of certain American big business and grew up to be the NRA.

I rejected the schemes of "economic planning" to regiment and coerce the farmer. That was born of a Roman despot 1400 years ago and grew up into the AAA.

I refused national plans to put the Government into business in competition with its citizens. That was born of Karl Marx.

I vetoed the idea of recovery through stupendous spending to prime the pump. That was born of a British professor.

I threw out attempts to centralize relief in Washington for politics and social experimentation. I defeated other plans to invade states' rights, to centralize power in Washington. Those ideas were born of American radicals.

Blocked Inflation

I stopped attempts at currency inflation and repudiation of government obligation. That was robbery of insurance policy holders, savings bank depositors and wage earners. That was born of the early Brain Trusters.

I rejected all these things because they would not only delay recovery but because I knew that in the end they would shackle free men.

Rejecting these ideas, we Republicans had erected agencies of government which did start our country to prosperity without the loss of a single atom of American freedom.

All the ardent peddlers of these Trojan horses received sympathetic hearings from Mr. Roosevelt and joined vociferously in his election. Men are to be judged by the company they keep.

Our people did not recognize the gravity of the issue when I stated it four years ago. That is no wonder, for the day Mr. Roosevelt was elected recovery was in progress, the Constitution was untrampled, the integrity of the Government and the institutions of freedom were intact.

It was not until after the election that the people began to awake. Then the realization of intended tinkering with the currency drove bank depositors into the panic that greeted Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration.

Recovery was set back for two years, and hysteria was used as the bridge to reach the goal of personal government.

Part IV

I am proud to have carried the banner of free men to the last hour of the term my countrymen entrusted it to me. It matters nothing in the history of a race what happens to those who in their time have carried the banner of free men. What matters is that the battle shall go on.

The people know now the aims of this New Deal philosophy of government.

We propose instead leadership and authority in government within the moral and economic framework of the American System.

We propose to hold to the Constitutional safeguards of free men.

We propose to relieve men from fear, coercion and spite that are inevitable in personal government.

To Stop Spending

We propose to demcbilize and decentralize all this spending upon which vast personal power is being built. We propose to amend the tax laws so as not to defeat free men and free enterprise.

We propose to turn the whole direction of this country toward liberty, not away from it.

The New Dealers say that all this that we propose is a worn-out system; that this machine age requires new measures for which we must sacrifice some part of the freedom of men. Men have lost their way with a confused idea that governments should run machines.

Man-made machines cannot be of more worth than men themselves. Free men made these machines. Only free spirits can master them to their proper use.

The relation of our Government with all these questions is complicated and difficult. They rise into the very highest ranges of economics, statesmanship and morals.

And do not mistake. Free government is the most difficult of all government. But it is everlastingly true that the plain people will make fewer mistakes than any group of men no matter how powerful. But free government implies vigilant thinking and courageous living and self-reliance in a people.

Let me say to you that any measure which breaks our dikes of freedom will flood the land with misery.

The Social Field

In the field which is more largely social our first American objective should be the protection of the health, the assurance of the education and training of every child in our land.

We want children kept out of our factories. We want them kept in school. We want every character-building agency to surround them, including good homes.

Freedom can march only upon the feet of educated, healthy and happy children.

We want a land of health and greater recreation for everybody. We want more opportunity for the creation and care of beauty and those things which satisfy the spirit.

The Economic Field

In the field which is more largely economic our first objective must be to provide security from poverty and want. We want securty in living for every home. We want to see a nation built of home owners and farm owners.

We want to see their savings protected. We want to see them in steady jobs.

These are the first economic securities of human beings.

We want to see more and more of them insured against death and accident, unemployment and old age. We want them all secure.

The American system of liberty has driven toward these ideals for a century and a half. We realize that one quarter of our people are not able today to have the standards we desire.

But we are proud of a system that has given security and comfort to three quarters of our families and in which even the under quarter ranks higher than that of any nation in the world.

Must Raise That Quarter

National wisdom and national ideals require that we constantly develop the economic forces which will lift this one-quarter of our people. It requires that we at the same time attain greater stability to employment and to agriculture in the other three-quarters.

This is no occasion to elaborate the details of a program. But surely we must dump the whole New Deal theory of restriction of production, of code monopolies, of constantly higher prices for manufactured goods.

We must reject their currency and credit policies which will repeat our calamities of booms and depressions with greater heights and depths. We must reduce spending and amend the forms of taxation which now destroy enterprise and employment.

We hold over-swollen fortunes must be distributed through pressure of taxes.

Only by Private Industry

We hold the first essential is to improve constantly our machines and methods. That will create plenty and make it cheaper. That will enable the under quarter of our people to obtain more goods. Thereby we give increasing employment to everybody.

We hold that this can be done only by private industry and not by government. We hold it can be done only by rewarding men for skill and merit. We hold it can be done only through the energizing force of competition.

We hold that we must direct the mind of the nation to the elimination of wastes. There is waste in this Government. There is waste in natural resources. There is waste in production and distribution. There is waste in labor conflicts. There is the worst of all waste in human beings.

Can Do It and Be Free

If we turn national effort to this instead of listening to ways to get something for nothing, we will attain not only security, but we will also raise comfort to levels never before envisioned. And above all we can do it and be free.

It may be that some supermind can tell us what to do each day for our own good or can even force us to do it. But we haven't seen any indication of such mind among the New Dealers.

This country moves forward because each individual of all these millions, each thinking for himself, using his own best judgment, using his own skill and experience, becomes expert in bettering his family and his community.

To do that they must captain their own souls. No man will be the captain of his own soul if a Tugwell manages it for him.

New Deal Pumpkins

Doubtless some one will at once arise and shout wicked capitalism, laissez-faire, special privilege, or wolfish individualism. These are the illuminated pumpkins of tomorrow night's New Deal Halloween.

We hold a rule of free men which overrides all such nonsense. That is, free men must have equal rights and equal opportunities. For that the Government must be the vigorous umpire. But we want a Judge Landis, we do not want a Simon Legree.

You might think that reform and change to meet new conditions of life are discoveries of the New Deal. Free men have always applied reform.

We have been reforming and changing ever since George Washington. Democracy is not static. It is a living force. Every new idea, every new invention offers opportunity for both good and evil.

We are in need of reform every day in the week as long as men are greedy for money or power. We need a whole list of reforms right now, including the reform of these people who have created a gigantic spoils system as a method of seizing political power.

Part V

Many of the problems discussed in this campaign concern our material welfare. That is right.

But there are things far more important to a nation than material welfare. It is possible to have a prosperous country under a dictatorship. It is not possible to have a free country.

No great question will ever be settled in dollars and cents. Great questions must be settled on moral grounds and the tests of what makes free men.

What is the nation profited if it shall gain the whole world and lose its own soul?

Must Have Moral Economy

We want recovery. Not alone economic recovery. We must have moral recovery. And there are many elements in this.

We must re-establish truth and morals in public life. No people will long remain a moral people under a government that repudiates its obligations, that uses public funds to corrupt the people, that conceals its actions by double bookkeeping.

We must have government that builds stamina into communities and men. That makes men instead of mendicants. We must stop this softening of thrift, self-reliance and self-respect through dependence on government.

We must stop telling youth that the country is going to the devil and they haven't a chance. We must stop this dissipating the initiative and aspirations of our people.

Revival of Courage

We must revive the courage of men and women and their faith in American liberty. We must recover these spiritual heritages of America.

All this clatter of class and class hate should end. Thieves will get into high places as well as low places and they should both be given economic security—in jail. But they are not a class. This is a classless country. If we hold to our unique American ideal of equal opportunity there can never be classes or masses in our country.

To preach these class ideas from the White House is new in American life. There is no employing class, no working class, no farming class.

What of the Sons?

You may pigeonhole a man or woman as a farmer or a worker or a professional man or an employer or even a banker. But the son of the farmer will be a doctor or a worker or even a banker, and his daughter a teacher. The son of a worker will be an employer—or maybe President.

And certainly the sons of even economic royalists have a bad time holding the title of nobility.

The glory of our country has been that every mother could look at the babe in her arms with confidence that the highest position in the world was open to it.

The transcendent issue before us today is free men and women. How do we test freedom? It is not a catalogue of political rights. It is a thing of the spirit.

Men must be free to worship, to think, to hold opinions, to speak without fear. They must be free to challenge wrong and oppression with surety of justice.

Freedom conceives that the mind and spirit of man can be free only if he be free to pattern his own life, to develop his own talent, free to earn, to spend, to save, to acquire property as the security of his old age and his family.

Freedom demands that these rights and ideals shall be protected from infringement by others, whether men or groups, corporations or governments.

The conviction of our fathers was that all these freedoms come from the creator and that they can be denied by no man or no government or no New Deal. They were spiritual rights of men.

Shall Continue Battle

The prime purpose of liberal government is to enlarge and not to destroy these freedoms. It was for that purpose that the Constitution of the United States was enacted.

For that reason we demand that the safeguards of freedom shall be upheld. It is for this reason that we demand that this country should turn its direction from a system of personal centralized government to the ideals of liberty.

And again I repeat that statement of four years ago: "This campaign is more than a contest between two men. It is a contest between two philosophies of government."

Whatever the outcome of this election, that issue is set. We shall battle it out until the soul of America is saved.

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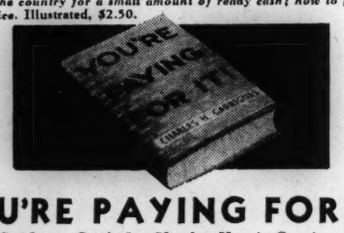

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Trolley Goes; Statue Stays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.,—"Streetcar rides to the park," where a band concert was sure to take place on Sunday afternoon and, usually, two nights during the week, constituted a vital part of North Carolina's amusement program in the nineties. In this, North Carolina was just about like Massachusetts or California. Odors of popcorn and peanuts are mingled with the memory of those days.

Came the 1900's and with them the wane of the band concert, but trolleys stayed until recently. At present, according to an official report issued by the State Utilities Commissioner, only 57 miles of car track survive in the entire State of North Carolina, with its approximately 3,500,000 people.

Buses Push In

Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Salisbury are the only cities where street cars are still in operation, and in these, their days seem to be numbered. Buses have supplanted the trolley.

Seven years ago there were 121.72 miles of trolley lines in North Carolina, and the number of passengers annually amounted to 26,349,029. Last year the number had dwindled to 5,432,743.

Open air band concerts are almost a thing of the past. The auto radio and other devices for producing synthetic music hold sway.

Squirrel Persists

Popcorn and peanuts may be seen occasionally—popcorn for the kiddies of old-fashioned folk, and peanuts around Capitol square on Sunday afternoons, when a handful of people always minister to the ever-ready appetites of squirrels. The squirrels remain, also the red-headed woodpecker which, so far, has been unable to drill a hole in the bronze Confederate soldier's hat in Capitol square—but he keeps on trying. In the march of modernity, there has ever been talk of moving the Confederate monument.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Copper-mineral. Kohlrabi-vegetable. Turtle-reptile. Tritoma-flower. Whale-mammal. Limpet-mollusk. Jaeger-bird. Tomato-fruit. Cisco-fish. Katydid-insect.

2. Poor, Boor, Book, Rook, Rock, Rick, Rich.

3. Cross, Chain, Blind, Cat, Feather, Gather, Couch, Briar, Baste, Hem.

4. Twice B less ed (Twice Blessed).

5. "Calisthenics" comes from Greek words meaning "beautiful" and "strength." Mental calisthenics come from the Puzzle Corner puzzles.

Peruvian Congress Meets To Consider Election Vote; Old Regime Keeps Rivals Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 31—The Constituent Congress of Peru has been convoked to special sessions to "consider the situation in the light of votings at the recent general elections." Behind the bald announcement of this legislative convocation is one of the most interesting electoral dramas of recent South American political history, hitherto untold because of the strict censorship imposed by the Government of President Benavides.

Today's special Congress is scheduled to remain in session until Nov. 10, to resolve the protests of the Government and the Right political parties against the votes given Luis Antonio Eguiguren, the Social Democrat who apparently won the presidential election, by members of the banned APRA (Alianza Popular Revolución Americana) party. Señor Eguiguren, a "last minute" candidate, was accepted by the national electoral jury as a "legal" left candidate, but Congress will now consider a report by this same tribunal on the "illegal" votes be received.

Staying in Power

Meantime, President Benavides has reorganized his Cabinet on an exclusively military basis, with representatives of the army, navy and air force in key posts usually occupied by civilians, and the counting of votes—a slow process under existing laws—has been ordered suspended throughout the republic. Semi-official statements have been issued that it may be necessary for Congress completely to void the elections and propound some procedure whereby the present Government remains in power "to save the country from chaos." One of these statements added that the leftists who voted for Señor Eguiguren would be the first to suffer the anarchical consequences of his elevation to power.

Left Swing

So far as accurate information can be obtained through the strengthened censorship in Lima, votings in the general elections, which were held Oct. 11, have gone against the administration. More than that, there is much evidence to show that the country has swung to the left.

It is too early, however, to come to definite conclusions, as distant rural votes have yet to come in and the post-revolution constitution calls for elaborate procedure in recounting and verifying the ballots. There is also the possibility that President Benavides may be forced to take precipitate extra-legal action to prevent a change of government which the business and educated sections fear may bring chaos.

Small Voting Population

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining voting returns. As soon as preliminary counts revealed a strong tendency to elect Señor Eguiguren, the Social Democrat who proclaimed himself as far to the Left as the law would allow, the strong hand of the censor same down with a thump, and both Peruvian and foreign correspondents found it practically impossible either to cable or telephone any dispatches on the elections. The Peruvian population is roughly 5,000,000 four fifths of whom are Indians. Only educated males over 21 years of age are permitted to vote, which reduces the number of voters to a comparatively small fraction.

At the time of writing, approximately 200,000 votes had been officially acknowledged. Laconic official communiqués allotted 73,000 to Señor Eguiguren, 49,000 to Luis A. Flores (a fascist leader who emerged from the old Sanchez Cerro revolutionary party); 45,000 to Jorge Prado (the candidate of the center coalition parties favored by the Benavides Administration), and 27,000 to Manual Vicente Villarán (who represented the right wing). How many more votes are to come in and how many have been voided—hundreds of votes for Apra leader, Haya de la Torre), although his candidature was outlawed—are matters for speculation.

Censorship

Given the circumstances in which the Peruvian censorship was imposed, it is easy to understand why the later official voting figures are received skeptically. Since then repeated reports have been relayed via Quito and La Paz, and even as far away as Buenos Aires, that President Benavides has made overtures to the army to prevent the assumption of power by Señor Eguiguren, and that plans are being prepared to disqualify the winners unless they are acceptable to the Administration.

Señor Eguiguren is a Lima deputy and was President of the Constituent Assembly during the Sanchez Cerro regime, but he lost this appointment when he opposed the deportation of 23 parliamentary "Apristas." He founded the Social Democrat Party and was a successful mayor of Lima. A "last-minute" candidate, he maintained a waiting, indecisive attitude until Haya de la Torre and his Apra party were banned. When this occurred, he made a bid for the Presidency.

Although he started in only 18 days before the elections, he angled shrewdly for left votes and was rewarded on the eve of the poll with Haya de la Torre's recommendation to the great body of Apriatas to vote for him. He had no chance to campaign. His daily newspaper, La Hora, was gagged by the police and the "Dusa" radio station was also closed when it attempted to broadcast his first and only speech which promised government "in co-operation with Apra," if elected.

Haya de la Torre's Hold

But, if Eguiguren eventually triumphs in the "revised" votings and he is permitted to reign, the Peruvians still look upon Victor Raul Haya de la Torre as the real winner. This youthful leader of South American socialism—for he is not yet 40 years old—appears to have a greater hold on the Peruvian masses than the Government has conceded, and there is no doubt that he would have registered an overwhelming victory had he been allowed to run for the presidency. As it was, he and his party were banned by the national electoral jury on the ground of alleged international affiliations.

Indians' Cause

Apra stands for Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana, a misleading tag as so far it is purely a Peruvian political party, though Señor Haya de la Torre does not deny that it has an international outlook, especially from the viewpoint of its Indo-Americanism. The 4,000,000 Peruvian Indians look to him for political emancipation, and his program has attracted the attention of other South American Indian races. But the Apra Indo-Americanism is mainly economic. Here is how it is defined for Peru:

Peruvian public utilities, power resources, its fertile lands for cotton and sugar growing, its vast oil and mineral wealth are all in the hands of foreign monopolies. To all intents and purposes, Peru is treated as if it were a colonial possession. Genuine Peruvians and natives of the country must be awakened to this peril and control must be brought back into national hands—through socialism preferably. "Apristas" argue, with some show of truth, that a similar situation exists in all other South American countries and pleads for the Bolivarian ideal in continental economics as well as politics.

Study in England

There is no denying that his dramatic advocacy of "Aprismo" has made him the most-talked-of leader among Latin Americans. His international reputation among Americans and Europeans has yet to be established, though it is a tribute to the man's passion for his cause that he recently took an economic course at Oxford University, England. He gained his degree.

Señor Haya de la Torre contested the presidency with Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro in the elections five years ago. He lost a very close vote, which is debated to this day—a remarkable achievement considering the popularity that Sanchez Cerro enjoyed at that time because of his successful revolt against Leguia and his obvious manipulations of electoral machinery. Benavides, the present ruler, assumed power when Sanchez Cerro was assassinated.

The Apra leader has been exiled in recent years but has managed, phantom-like to bob up and down the Peruvian coast, and appear suddenly in practically every town and village. A secret radio-station sent out his creed and advice throughout the election, and the police never tracked it down. When he and his party were rejected from the lists, he issued a secret list of names of candidates for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies who were to be voted for by his supporters. The result is that many of the 140 deputies and 40 Senators elected to the new Congress are Apristas appearing under other party labels, and not a few are deportees in Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina who were not allowed to campaign and may not be allowed to return to take their parliamentary seats.

Casting His Vote

Señor Haya de la Torre made a last-minute appeal to Apristas to vote for Señor Eguiguren. He himself was reported to have presented himself at a polling station in Avenida del Ejercito, Lima, and deposited his vote for the Social Democrat, amid the cheers of his supporters. The police were summoned, but he had disappeared in an automobile before they arrived on the scene.

Thousands who did not hear the Apra leader's final instructions voted for Haya de la Torre. Their votes were declared null and void.

A week later this supposed exile was reported at Cuzco. Afterwards he was reported at Trusillo, where some of his relatives reside.

White-Collar Colony Reaps Its First Harvest

Wide World

One of Homes of School of Living Colonists at Suffern, N. Y.
Cellars Are Reported Full of Stored Vegetables and Pantry Shelves Lined With Homemade Preserves

Camden Bridge Free For Roosevelt Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—Several people who had sought the honor of paying the Delaware River Bridge toll when the presidential party crossed into Camden on Oct. 29, were disappointed when Joseph K. Costello, general manager of the bridge, announced that no charge would be made for the party.

He recalled that President Coolidge set a precedent when he crossed without paying toll in 1926.

Footpaths of the bridge were cleared an hour before the Roosevelt train pulled into the Pennsylvania Railroad's Thirtieth Street Station—at the request, according to Mr. Costello, of Secret Service agents. Four lanes of the roadway were reserved as the President's party crossed, and all other traffic in the direction of Camden was held up. In the opposite direction two lanes were kept open for Philadelphia-bound vehicles.

The arrangement was reversed as the party returned from the address given by the President in Camden, to board his train at the Baltimore and Ohio Station.

Market Street was crowded for some time before the President's car came along on its way from the 30th Street station to the bridge. A group of WPA workers engaged in repaving the side walk around City Hall, labored energetically and noisily, and an elephant repeatedly circumnavigated the building, bearing in gold letters on red velvet, an invitation to vote for Landon.

Wedell-Williams Line Sold

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31 (AP)—Edward D. Denis, vice-president of the Wedell-Williams Air Service Corporation, announced yesterday the concern had been sold to Eastern Air Lines, Inc., subject to approval by the post office department. The purchase price was not disclosed.

French Minister Cleared of Charges

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—A court of honor cleared Interior Minister Roger Salengro yesterday of Rightist charges that he betrayed his country during the World War.

The three-man committee of war veterans, headed by Gen. Marie-Gustave Gamelin, the Army Chief of Staff, announced that, contrary to the assertions of the Rightist press, M. Salengro was not condemned to death as a deserter but was acquitted by a military court. He could not defend himself, the committee reported, because he was then a prisoner in Germany.

The Rightist newspapers, Action Francaise, Le Jour and Gringoire, have declared that M. Salengro quit the French lines on the pretext of looking for a dead friend's body.

In addition to General Gamelin, the committee included M. Pichot, President of the Federal Union of War Veterans, and M. Debarral, former Secretary of the National Confederation of Ex-Combattants.

The committee's announcement came after General Gamelin ended an inspection of France's fortifications along the Belgian frontier with Defense Minister Edouard Daladier.

Philadelphia Summonses 40,000 to Traffic Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—Enough traffic court summonses have been issued since the beginning of the year to have brought one in every eight Philadelphia motorists to court, it is shown by a report just issued by Assistant City Solicitor James F. Ryan. As a result of 40,000 summonses, the city has collected $80,000 in fines. The total number of licensed operators in Philadelphia is 327,000.

The new system of records in tripliciate—with copies going to the police, the magistrate and the city controller—make "fixing" practically impossible, Mr. Ryan stated. Further improvements in the system, which are now planned, include filing of records of each offense under the name of the offender, and a docket system similar to that used in regular courts.

Couzens' Estate to Pay Two-Thirds in Taxes

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Giles Kavanagh, United States collector of internal revenue, said yesterday the Federal Government would receive through inheritance taxes almost two thirds of United States Senator James Couzens' estate, estimated by an administrator between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000.

Mr. Kavanagh said total federal taxes on a $30,000,000 estate would be $18,500,000. Thomas C. Jacques, Probate Court registrar, estimated state inheritance taxes $2,400,000. Probate Judge Thomas C. Murphy yesterday appointed Mayor Frank Couzens, the Senator's son; Clarence E. Wilcox, an attorney, and William J. Norton, secretary of the Children's Fund of Michigan, as special administrators for the estate of the Senator, who left no will.

White Collarites Make Success Of Colonizing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFERN, N. Y., Oct. 31—Co-operative rural colonies have enjoyed their share of encouragement under the New Deal, yet individual co-operative groups have managed to pursue a course without benefit of government aid, it became apparent here today as the School of Living Colonists, in Haverstraw road, completed its first harvest season.

Composed largely of persons in the "white-collar" class who commute to jobs in the New York metropolitan area, the colony now has five completed homes and two other houses in the process of construction, representing progress made since ground was broken on the 40-acre site in June, 1935.

Full of Vegetables

Cellars full of stored vegetables, pantry shelves lined with preserves and faces tanned by much living out of doors have come through the project, conceived by Ralph Borsodi, an economist, to assist "white-collar" workers to live in the country upon a self-sustaining basis. Besides producing a large share of their food, the colonists also have woven clothing upon looms available for their use.

The tract upon which the homes stand was acquired by the Independence Foundation, Inc., a non-profit society, of which Mr. Borsodi is a trustee, together with Dr. Harold Rugg, professor of education at Columbia University, and others.

While bartering of produce is encouraged among the colonists, there is no system of sharing without respect to production of goods. What each family raises is its own, and can be disposed of as it sees fit.

Partial Payment

The homes are sold upon the partial-payment plan, with a long-term schedule of debt reduction, and the prospective owner is permitted to assist in construction to lower the cost. All features of the housing are modern.

In dealing with the individual colonist, incomes and family circumstances are taken into consideration, so that plans vary for every project. As a rule, the cost of construction and furnishing of a house has been between $1500 and $5000.

The program of weaving has permitted housewives to produce enough material for clothing, and this phase of the co-operative venture is expected to see expansion when looms are installed in a new school building now in process of construction. To make a coat, for example, took material costing $4.25 and about 35 hours of labor, but the weavers held that the garments possessed virtues which would have made them worth at least $75 at a New York city shop.

Santa in Liquor 'Ads' Questioned in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31—The use of liquor advertisements showing the traditional picture of Santa Claus may be banned by the New York State Liquor Authority this year.

Joseph M. Ryan, authority commissioner, said today that the objection to the use of the Santa Claus figure in liquor advertisements was the effect it might have on children.

"They are the ones who notice most carefully the pictures of Santa Claus," he said.

A Rochester brewing company brought the problem to Mr. Ryan recently when it submitted a prospective advertising lay-out showing the red-cheeked jovial figure of "Saint Nicholas" with a case of beer. The company asked if the drawing could be used in its advertisements.

New York Architect Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Benjamin Wistar Morris, a member of the New York City Art Commission and formerly president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, has been appointed consulting architect for the proposed sister steamship to the Queen Mary, the Cunard-White Star Line, it was announced yesterday by the steamship company. During the building of the Queen Mary, Mr. Morris was a joint architect of the passenger accommodations.

Scottish Co-op Plans Barter For Alberta's Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The possibility of establishing a barter system whereby Alberta wheat could be traded for manufactured goods from Scotland was discussed in this city during the recent visit of Robert Murray of Glasgow, a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Mr. Murray said that his society, which is the largest individual customer for Canadian wheat, was ready to talk barter with the Alberta Government provided suitable financial arrangements could be made to effect this trade.

At present, the Scottish Co-Operative Society buys ham, bacon and wheat from Alberta. While the 234 co-operative societies in Scotland, representing almost 75 per cent of the population of that country, now purchase annually over $10,000,000 of products from the Dominion, Mr. Murray said that Canadians bought only very small purchases of manufactured goods from Scotland in reciprocal trade. Should this barter system be established in exchange for Alberta wheat, Mr. Murray stated that the Albertans would receive manufactured goods at production cost from Scotland in exchange for the grain.

The Scottish Co-operative Society manufactures a range of approximately 15,000 articles.

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Sinclair Weeks, Chairman, Republican State Committee, 97 Valentine Street, W. Newton, Massachusetts

U. S. Electoral System Is Declared Wasteful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—About 2,000,000 votes are "lost" in each presidential election because of the complicated and outmoded electoral system in effect in the United States, Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-Vote Club, estimated today.

Mr. Michelet, a Washington lawyer who carries on his studies of American voting practices at his own expense, combined his plea for a shorter and uniform ballot with an appeal for automatic voting machines in the 34 states now without them.

Describing the sample ballots to be laid before the American people for the election of two men as "a curious and grotesque" collection, he advocated a constitutional amendment, abolishing "the ancient electoral system of four generations gone," and enabling all voters to vote their will directly for President and Vice-President.

Says It Costs Votes

He went on to explain that the job of marking a ballot is so complicated in many states the total presidential vote for all candidates is 5 per cent below the total number of votes cast. "In my State of Minnesota," he added, "one recent presidential election year, the electoral system cost 75,000 votes—enough in a close election to defeat a presidential candidate."

The use of "kindergarten pictures" on ballots was decried by Mr. Michelet as well as the "useless" list of presidential electors, made up of strange names of all races and all languages. "In New York," he said, "there is first a list of 47 honorable and useless Roosevelt-Garner electors. Then come 47 honorable ladies and gentlemen who stand between the voter and the Republican Landon and Knox. Then come in succession 47 honorable pall-bearers for the Communists, followed by 47 more, respectively for the Socialist, the Social-Labor and the Prohibition and the Union Parties. And last of all, 47 or more squares for 'write-in' candidates."

Points Out Inequalities

One of the worst evils of the outworn electoral system, Mr. Michelet said, is the inequality of voting power as between voters in the various states. "The states of Virginia and Minnesota," he explained, "have about the same population, and each elects 11 presidential electors. In 1932, Virginia cast 297,943 votes for all candidates for President, and Minnesota cast 1,002,843. But the effete and otherwise useless electoral system of the great-grandfathers gave 297,000 Virginia voters the same power in electing a President as the million Minnesota voting men and women who went to the polls and cast their ballots for President.

"South Carolina's 104,000 votes were as effective in choosing a President as the 614,000 of the State of Washington. Georgia's 255,000 votes counted for as many presidential electors as the 1,114,800 votes of Wisconsin—and this, in the boasted land of 'liberty and equality.'"

Nebraska Points the Way

Nebraska, Mr. Michelet said, has pointed the way to greater efficiency by erasing from the ballot all "ancient trimmings." A dozen other states now enclose the list of electors in a bracket.

"The plain fact," Mr. Michelet concluded, "is that not in 100 years has any American ever known what the actual popular vote for President is."

Mr. Michelet's study of voting practices revealed that only 14 states will use automatic voting machines. From these states, he said, the public will get election returns around midnight of election day, while returns from the other 34 states may not be in before noon of the day after. "Consequent delay and uncertainty of returns under the old-fashioned paper-ballot breeds distrust and also invites ballot-box stuffing and ballot stealing," he commented.

A study of the 1936 primary election vote, also released by Mr. Michelet, showed a larger Democratic vote than Republican, whereas in 1932 and 1934, the Republicans polled a larger vote in the primaries than the Democrats.

Roosevelt Confers With Leaders in N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

the midst of the last-minute cries and counter-cries, campaign issues, charges, accusations, denials, defenses, and general frenzied ballyhoo, the President was having a genuinely good time. In point of fact, that he had, indeed, chosen the politicians of New York and the ladies of the Bronx, as relaxing influences in the close of an arduous campaign which has taken him at one time or another from Cheyenne to Boston, from Omaha, Neb., to Little Rock, Ark.

Last night, in the old Academy of Music over on the Brooklyn side of the river, the stage that had seen so many high school graduations, and so many symphony concerts, heard political pandemonium.

Al Smith, that erstwhile Democratic hero who stood on the same platform there with Roosevelt in 1928, was booed.

NRA, that unconstitutional and defunct statute, was proudly acclaimed; and on top of it all, President Roosevelt hammered home for the third time in two short days the New Deal reply to the attack that is worrying Democrats more than any other single thing over the country just now—the last-minute, Republican "pay-envelope" attack on the Social Security Law.

Mr. Roosevelt denounced the Republican maneuver, and arraigned employers, who are putting what he described as distorted propaganda into pay-envelopes, as "old time exploiters of labor"; men "who have always fought against contributing anything themselves to a sound security for the laboring man and his wife and children."

Then, in a more mellow mood, and with a return to his customary joviality, Mr. Roosevelt described the embarrassment of the Republican members of Congress who had voted for the measure which is now the subject of Republican party attack. In the House, he declared, 77 Republican Representatives voted for the law and only 18 against it; in the Senate, 15 Republicans favored it and only five opposed.

Mr. Rooseveit denounced "the same sinister social forces which generation after generation have opposed all social legislation and now repudiate their own representatives and senators in the halls of Congress," but then his expression changed, and instead of making his climax by a burst of vehement denunciation as a less experienced campaigner would have done, his face softened, he smiled in high good humor and added,

"—Leaving those congressmen looking positively silly."

The crowd roared with delight. From the gallery a voice shouted:

"And that includes Al Smith!"

In an instant there was a tornado of boos. Mr. Roosevelt hastily waved for silence and went on. But the temper of the crowd was obvious. It was a group of relatively affluent political leaders and their wives, stuffed into a hall modestly small in comparison with the monster mass meetings Mr. Roosevelt is accustomed to, the total probably amounting to only 2000.

There was a positive air of easy familiarity in the theater which, by any other comparison, would have seemed enormous. It was even possible to hear the speaker's natural voice, which sounded queer indeed after two months' campaigning with inevitable loudspeakers.

Governor Lehman introduced Mr. Roosevelt in a half-hour address, also stressing the local New York angle of the social security law, and the crowd applauded dutifully at the indicated places. But it sprang to spontaneous enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt interpolated in his prepared address a comment which he said came in a telegram which he had promised to read:

"In the morning," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the sunflower faces east, in the afternoon the sunflower faces west. But it goes to seed before November."

This bantering reference, however, was only by-play, just as the Brooklyn speech itself was merely a prelude to the speech in the vast Madison Square Garden tonight—the great arena holding 20,000 where Governor Landon, two nights ago, left a series of pungent questions for Mr. Roosevelt to answer, if he cares and dares to.

The echo of Governor Landon's refrain, "No one can be sure!" two nights ago as he answered his own rhetorical questions, put to Mr. Roosevelt, seems still to be humming softly in the upper girders of the Garden. Most observers with the Roosevelt party believe they will hum there, unanswered, till after the election, so far as the Democratic candidate is concerned.

One of the questions which Governor Landon asked had to do with NRA. In a sense, Mr. Rosevelt took up that question last night. At least he proudly included NRA, as well as AAA, in the list of accomplishments of the New Deal which he paraded before the cheering Brooklyn audience. The NRA was thrown out by the Supreme Court, 9 to 0, and the AAA, 6 to 3, yet Mr. Roosevelt offered no apology for either.

So far as he lets it appear on the surface, the Republican effort to embarrass him by recalling NRA has not done so; though to the direct question of whether he proposes to revive NRA if re-elected, he has made no answer. Lacking any later comment, Mr. Roosevelt's eulogy of NRA at Charlotte, N. C., a few months back still holds good, in which he said few laws in history had done so much to raise wages, shorten hours and abolish child labor.

At Charlotte the President declared:

"Most thinking people believe that the National Recovery Act during its term of life, accomplished as much for the restoration of prosperity through the establishment of the minimum wage, the shortening of hours and the elimination of child labor, as any law put on the statute books of the Federal Government in the past century."

Seems to Show Confidence

But the mere reference to NRA under the circumstances seemed typical of Mr. Roosevelt's political audacity. It indicated, too, in the view of many observers, the Democrats' complete faith in election victory, an attitude which Mr. Roosevelt maintained when he said last night there was not "one chance in a thousand that New York State will turn its government back to the Old Guard."

"That act is a new Magna Charta for those who work," he declared. "In its preparation and its enactment, it was supported not only by organized labor but by those other liberal groups—workers, employers, churches, private charities, educators who for many years have believed that modern government can make provision against the hardship of unemployment and the terrors of old age."

The trip to the Bronx completed Mr. Roosevelt's preliminary wooing of the New York boroughs, for he has previously motored the length of Staten Island, criss-crossed over Brooklyn, and speaks in Manhattan tonight. Victory for the Democrats by a smashing majority in this plume-topped skyscraper city may mean victory in the state; victory in the state probably means victory—this year at least—in the nation. This accounts for the Democratic strategy of the last active day of the campaign, centering here. Tonight Mr. Roosevelt goes back to Hyde Park.

At Old New York Home

In the meantime in a lull this afternoon between the two speeches, the impressive brownstone Roosevelt town house on Sixty-fifth street, in the silk-stocking district, between Park and Madison avenues, sheltered the President.

A cordon of police at either end of the little block, shut off traffic. Battalions of newsmen and photographers were entrenched in a hotel across the way. But the old brownstone mansion gave no evidence of interest in political turmoil. It stood there, square to the street, as it has stood there for decades.

Mr. Roosevelt, against whom is not infrequently hurled the epithet "radical," or "communist," was for the afternoon simply the squire of Krum Elbow, come to his comfortable town house.

Landon Addresses 1000 At White Sulphur Springs

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon's Sunflower Special swung into West Virginia yesterday, making the first of five stops at this mountain resort town shortly before 2 p. m.

The Republican presidential nominee addressed a crowd estimated at 1000 for about 10 minutes. One group of 350 Chesapeake & Ohio employees attending a convention marched to the station in a body to greet the Kansas Governor. A group of party leaders and nominees boarded the train.

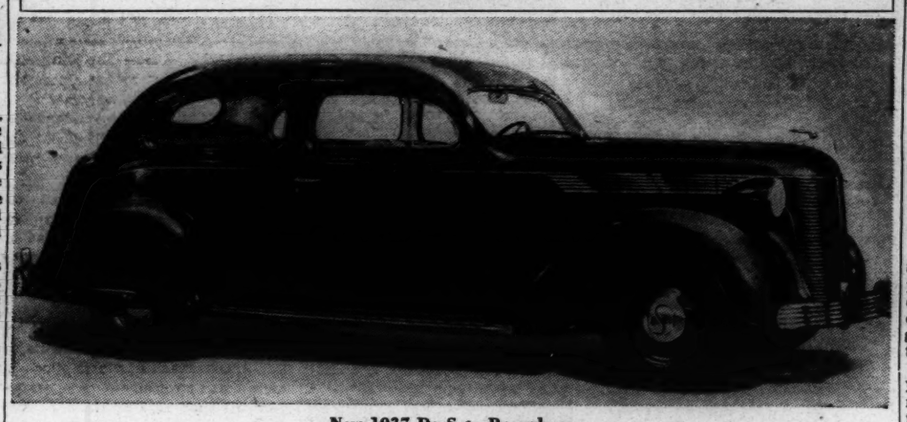
Democrat Asks Aid For Kansas Pupils

COLUMBUS, Kan., Oct. 31 (AP)—Walter A. Huxman, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kansas, issued a statement Oct. 26 in which he said "our school situation" cannot be "evaded by talking about illiteracy tests."

"I am getting weary of all this folderol about a smearing campaign in regard to our school situation. I am not interested in a discussion of whether Landon (Gov. Alfred M. Landon) saved the schools or ruined them," the statement said, in part.

"But the fact remains Kansas ranks forty-eighth in state aid for our elementary school system. Let's quit ducking the issue by talking about a smear campaign and develop some method to improve the situation."

Rugged Beauty



New 1937 De Soto Brougham

Plymouth-De Soto Offer Silent Ride And Safe Interior

"Safety interiors" and a "hushed ride" are the main topics of conversation at Plymouth and De Soto showrooms today, where the 1937 models are on display in Boston for the first time.

By safety styling, Chrysler engineers mean the removal of all projections within the car seating compartments upon which clothing can catch or against which passengers might strike should the car come to a sudden stop.

In both the Plymouth and the De Soto every control on the instrument board is recessed or fits snugly into the panels. Throttles, choke and light switches disappear on special slides that resemble the tabulations in a filing cabinet. Even the switch keys are recessed. The windshield crank folds away like a jackknife. Windshield wiper controls are of soft rubber instead of metal. All door handles curve inward.

A padded roll across the tops of front seats protects rear passengers in the event of sudden stops throwing them suddenly forward. A silk robe cord takes the place of the usual metal rail for coats and blankets.

Both cars are restyled outside as well as inside. On the Plymouth, the grille design is classically simple, with vertical chrome bars on each side of a center strip in the same color as the body. Large teardrop headlights are attached to windstreamed supports which blend into the new deep hood louvres.

The De Soto is bigger and more powerful in appearance. It will be quickly recognized on the road by its distinctive horizontal chromium bars on the radiator grilles which sweep back along the hood to form the louvres of the car. Down its nose, the name De Soto stands out in gold block letters on a ribbon of body coloring dividing the radiator grilles.

"Hushed ride," as Chrysler terms it, is the result of insulating car bodies more thoroughly against the sound of the engine and against the noises of the street. Also, it has to do with a new type of "floating ride" or cushioning the body on the frame by rubber supports. Metal to metal contacts are said to be completely eliminated. These contacts not only were noisy in themselves but they picked up and telegraphed street noises to car interiors.

Body room in all models has been greatly increased, providing as much room in front as in the rear seats. Wider windshields provide greater visability. Defrosting vents are built into the base of every windshield ready to hook up with the heater for automatic action.

Official price lists at the factory, announced today by the Chrysler Corporation are as follows:

De Soto: Rumble seat coupe, $735; two-door brougham, $745; our-door sedan, $785; four-door touring sedan, $795.

Plymouth: Two-door sedan, $550; business four-door sedan, $595; de luxe coupe, $575; de luxe four-door sedan, $670; de luxe four-door tour-in sedan, $680; de luxe two-door sedan, $640; de luxe two-door touring sedan $650.

Grover Cleveland's Son Lends Support to Landon

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31 (AP)—Richard F. Cleveland, son of the first Democrat to hold the Presidency after the Civil War—Grover Cleveland — was aligned with the Republican national ticket yesterday. Mr. Cleveland, speaking here last night under auspices of a Republican group, came out definitely for the election of Gov. Alfred M. Landon as President. In that address, he charged that President Roosevelt "has sold out the Democratic Party."

The son of the former President said that he voted for President Roosevelt in 1932, that he was not a Republican and "I hope I never will be."

Pennsylvania Plans Statewide Campaign For Highway Safety

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 30—Plans for the greatest highway safety campaign ever inaugurated in Pennsylvania and one of the largest ever planned by any state will be effective next Monday. It involves the expenditure of $80,000, supplemented by a donation of $75,000 worth of billboards by the National Advertising Company, and consists of the following points:

1. Erection of 200 42-foot signs at state highway "danger spots" to be followed about mid-November with 4000 additional signs donated by the advertising company.
2. Inauguration of the Governor's Junior Safety Club in the State's schools.
2. More rigid regulations by the state highway patrol.
4. Release of 36 five-minute "Safety Dramas" to be electrically transcribed over radio stations in the State.
5. Approximately 1400 showings of motion picture reels stressing the need for safety.

The program will be financed with funds obtained through the extra five cents recently added to the cost of motor inspection tickets, thus placing the cost directly upon those whom the program will protect.

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A complete four-room house built near Sears furniture department!

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Short-- Medium-- or Tall

There's a **Barbizon** Tailored Slip for You

2.00 to 3.50

21 styles in all—each designed to fit a particular figure-type perfectly, without alteration. Even half-sizes; even 46-to-52's . . . and all pure dye, pure silk in long-wearing crepes, satins.

Barbizon Shop Third Floor

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Crepetex HOSE

$1.25

Hosiery, Street Floor

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

ATLANTA—Affiliated with MACY'S New York

BID Cream Deodorant

Stainless Effective 25c

Jacobs DRUG STORES all over Atlanta

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida

Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty!

ROGERS QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

In dugout canoes, with winglike nets, the Paracan Indians fish in the waters of Lake Patzuaro.

$1.98

FEATURES OF THE NOVEMBER DELINEATOR

Special
Why We Like to Be Actors
It's Swing!
I Envy American Women

For the Home
Stuffed by Mother
Kitchen Parties
Biscuitry
Back Yard Orchards
Garden Almanac
New Kitchens

Fashions
A New Silhouette (Winter Wardrobe)
Snow Clothes
Undergraduates, Attention!
Changeabout Ensembles
Under New Winter Coats
(and five other articles)

Fiction
The Comet
Now that it's too Late
Courage
Wedding Dress (Conclusion)

***takes you* ABROAD**

HALFWAY over the million dollar International Bridge (toll 15¢) that spans the Rio Grande — and you're abroad in Mexico. The rest of the magnificent sum went for a tourist card, a permit. In your own car you can now drive through a Mexico that makes fairyland look like desert wastes. On a road built in 1936 you can visit a city founded in 1596. You can see cathedrals, eat torta, climb mountains, swim in natural springs. Every detail — glamorous and practical — is worked out in "Drive Yourself to Mexico" in the November DELINEATOR.

DELINEATOR

ON SALE AT ALL PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS, 15c

Italy Speeds Up Arms Race With Forced Loan Proceeds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy has embarked upon a gigantic re-armament program.

The plan, it is believed, will be completed in four years, and in 1940, it is claimed, Italy's war equipment will have reached a stage that will enable this country to face any event that might occur in Europe or outside Europe.

Vast sums of money, the amount of which has not been divulged, have been appropriated for the army, navy, and air force. The armaments speed-up is to be financed by the proceeds of the forced loan on real estate and house property issued when the lira was devalued the second time.

Benito Mussolini makes no mystery about his preparations for war.

In three meetings of the Fascist Cabinet various important measures were adopted connected with the development and intensification of the military defence of the Italian nation. It was announced that the Government had under its direct control 1200 industrial factories devoted to military purposes, so that the Italian arms industry may now be stated to be almost nationalized.

New airports are to be built immediately in the valley of the Po, along the Adriatic and Tyrrenian Seas, in the islands of Cardinia and Sicily. The daily output of airplanes is to be increased.

Naval Construction

In the Italian shipyards there are several naval vessels under construction. The personnel of the Italian navy is to be increased to 60,000 men.

The Duce recently boasted that at a stroke of the pen 8,000,000 men could be set in motion within a matter of hours.

This extensive rearmament program is justified in the Fascist press by the present international situation. Italy, it is stressed here, harbors no aggressive designs against other nations, but the international outlook is regarded as so serious and menacing that the only remedy to safeguard peace and to avert war lies only in the increase of armaments.

Italy does not desire war, but the possibility exists of a compulsory conflict brought about by other nations. That is the idea. Italy, therefore, must lose no time. She must be ready to face any eventuality.

Retains Fighting Ministries

Italy's military preparation is not of recent date. Premier Mussolini has been devoting attention to the problem of Italy's military efficiency from the very first day he assumed power. It is interesting to note that the Duce has retained the portfolios of War, Navy, and Air Force, although he has relinquished many other ministerial posts. His latest measures, namely the acceleration of Italy's military preparation, indicate that he has now openly joined the arms race in full swing in Europe.

In so doing he is merely carrying out to the letter the ideas embodied in the Fascist creed. Fascism rejects the theory of perpetual peace which it considers absurd and alien to its doctrine and to the temperament of the Black Shirt movement. Fascism regards war, if not as something to be sought, as something which should not be avoided if it is the only means to a desirable end.

Who's the Enemy?

Some curious reflections have appeared in the Fascist press on the query against whom were the Italian armaments being increased with such haste. The Italian armaments, it is stated, are merely precautions against any threat to the vital interests of Imperial Italy. They are not aimed against anybody.

Everybody is invited to search his conscience and to consider whether his plans and armaments—however they may be masked behind lip-service to the cause of the League and of peace—are not perchance aimed also at the legitimate positions of Italy. Anyone who can issue unscathed from this ordeal has nothing to fear.

Italy is said to be merely adjusting her armaments to the circumstances created by others, and the re-armament of Great Britain, France, Russia, the Scandinavian countries, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland is quoted in her justification.

Missing Names

From this comprehensive list as compiled by one of the most eminent Italian journalists are curiously missing the names of Gerbany and other countries now in Italy's good graces. What, however, does emerge clearly from all the apologetics of the press is a more openly expressed spirit of preoccupation.

In vain, one reads, is a happier morrow being awaited. The desire for work in peace is being met by the revolutionary propaganda of the "Reds" and "against the honest toil of the young peoples are the deliberate suspicion and the egoism of the old imperial countries."

The great political questions of Europe are still almost all open. European solidarity is smashed to pieces, and civil wars are being transferred by the foolish struggle of regimes on to a vaster international field.

The persistence with which this point has for some months past been stressed further confirms the view that the Spanish situation and the attitude of the Soviets are the main immediate anxiety of the Italian Government.

Toronto University Shows 10 P. C. Gain; Mining Course Draws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An education is to help one to know things as they are, to conceive them as they may be and to help to make them as they ought to be, said President H. J. Cody, in his annual address to the student body of the University of Toronto at the opening of the fall term. He stressed the need of adjustment for first-year students and said that a degree should mean that a student has been trained in some sort of a philosophy of life to enable him to fulfill his duty to the community.

Tentative plans for erection of the long-talked-of University of Toronto women's building and gymnasium were announced by Dr. Cody, who said that close attention is being given to this building.

An unexpectedly heavy registration was announced in two of the new courses, Fine Arts and Geography. The Fine Arts course, formerly a pass course, now includes an honor course leading to a B. A. in Fine Arts. The course in Social and Philosophical studies is a combination of five courses with a view to future specialization, while the English and History course has been separated into two courses.

There is at least a 10 per cent increase in registration in applied science and engineering over last year, the president reported, and all residences will be filled to capacity for the first time. For some years the greatest increase has been in chemical engineering, but this year the swing is to mining, owing to the great development of mining in the north. Mining companies are employing graduates as soon as they finish university, and in some cases undergraduates are given employment up north.

The university plans to take advantage of the visits of learned men this year, proposing to arrange conferences for the staff and senior students with the visit in the field in which he has shown distinction. Dr. Dennis H. Robertson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, reader in political economy, who received an honorary degree at the recent convocation at Harvard University, on a three-day visit here, was questioned by the staff on political economy, in round-table discussions.

Members of the department of physiology will discuss subjects of common interest with Sir Joseph Barcroct, professor of physiology at Cambridge University. Early next year a physics institute will be held with Professor Bohr of Copenhagen, recognized as one of the three or four greatest physicists in the world and Professor Cohen of Utrecht, present. The Balfour lecture, delivered on the anniversary of the birthday of Lord Lister, will be given by Sir James Walton, surgeon-in-chief of London hospital, England.

Canada Hastens Drought Relief As Winter Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The approach of winter to the Canadian prairies is hastening action on the part of the Federal Government to bring its drought-aid program into complete operation.

Saskatchewan will get the largest amount of the direct relief aid, expected to amount to $7,500,000. This sum for direct relief will be augmented by contributions from the provincial government and the municipal governments.

The bill for providing feed and fodder for cattle in the drought areas will come to about $5,000,000 more, government officials believe.

Scrub cattle in the drought areas will be shipped to packing companies under an agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments with the packing houses. The farmers will get a set rate per 100 pounds, and the cattle will be processed and shipped to markets outside of the British Empire.

This agreement will have the twin virtue of ridding the plains of scrub cattle that would consume badly needed feed and fodder, and keeping the market free for the better-grade cattle.

Civic Architecture Shown in Exhibition On Tour in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To aid provincial local authorities in planning civic buildings for beauty as well as utility, the Royal Institute of British Architects has arranged a mobile exhibition illustrating the best British and foreign examples of municipal architecture.

The exhibition is to tour the provinces, staying a month in each town at the invitation of the local authority.

From inquiries received the institute has found that local authorities are increasingly realizing that out-of-date buildings hamper the steadily-growing work of local government. They have therefore included in the exhibition 100 photographs and diagrams of municipal offices, assembly halls, law courts, art galleries and museums, in addition to designs for statuary and street furniture.

Government Planes Bomb Rebels' Lines

WITH INSURGENTS NEAR ILLESCAS, Spain, Oct. 31 (AP)—Government war planes, inactive for the past two weeks, returned to the Spanish civil war today.

Four tri-motored bombers, flying low in precise formation, bombed insurgent lines and artillery batteries near Illescas.

The machine gunners perched in the bombers' noses were clearly visible from the ground, so low did the pilots bring their roaring ships.

Fascist pursuit planes took the air as soon as the attackers were sighted but did not drive off the bombers before several bombs had blasted infantry positions.

Casualties were unestimated.

Gen. Francisco Franco, supreme insurgent leader, has not yet given definite assurance of the contemplated time set for the final Madrid assault.

Confident of ultimate success, the commanders massed civil guards at the front and prepared them for police duties to which they will be assigned if the fascists take Madrid.

Trade Diversion Plan Draws Big U. S. Plant to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—An important announcement relating to the new "trade diversion" policy was made in the House of Representatives by Sir Henry Gullett, Minister in charge of trade treaty negotiations.

The new policy, which was aimed at the diversion of trade from "bad customer" countries to "good customer" countries (though it went a little further than that), was brought in on May 22 last, and after a four-month trial Sir Henry informed the House that its results to date were gratifying, though its initiation had proved extremely difficult in administration.

Naturally, he said, almost every importer of goods which came under license presented a case in favor of exemption, and the work thrown upon the officers of the customs department has been of a very exacting kind.

Co-operation of Importers

On the whole, however, importers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the Government, he said. In certain cases where immediate curtailment of essential parts for completing manufacture in Australia would have interfered with local production the restrictions had been relaxed in some degree to cover the transition period.

"It is too early," said the Minister, "to measure the effect of the policy in terms of industrial expansion in the Commonwealth, but a careful preliminary survey makes it clear that many branches of local industry will enjoy early and substantial expansion because of this diversion policy. Of still more importance, perhaps, is the fact that the policy is definitely leading to the establishment of a number of new industries within Australia.

Investment of £1,000,000

"In this direction the most important development to date is the decision which I am authorized to announce of the Armco Company of America, (the American Rolling Mills Company) in conjunction with John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd., to proceed immediately with plans for the manufacture in the Commonwealth of special sheets such as autobody, commercial panel, enamelling and cold-rolled deep-drawing sheets. In this enterprise a capital of approximately £1,000,000 will be invested.

"The present annual value of imports which will cease with the local establishment of this industry exceeds £400,000. The company had previously given consideration to the matter, but the diversion scheme was the deciding factor.

Other Lines of Development

"This famous company, which has a number of plants in America, has also great works in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy, and its establishment in the Commonwealth will mark a further notable stage in our engineering development."

Another outcome of the diversion policy is in the refrigerating and air-conditioning industry, and it is estimated that the new investment of capital in this field will approximate £700,000. Wide interest has also been stimulated in the wireless industry, which is now definitely assured of further parts production, including wireless valves. Here the new capital will run into several hundreds of thousand pounds.

Compass Control Sought For Hudson Bay Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Two ships have been wrecked along the rocky coast of Hudson Bay while using the Hudson Bay route from Churchill because their compasses failed to function because of the proximity of the North Pole.

As a result, the Saskatchewan Government has asked the Federal Government to make representations to the Imperial Shipping Board that all ships using the Hudson Bay route must be equipped with gyroscopic compasses.

These compasses, Saskatchewan officials say, are not affected by the magnetic action of the North Pole. Neither of the two boats which were wrecked carried gyroscopic compasses.

Oil-Field Search Covers Wide Area In West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The joint work being carried out by the Commonwealth and state Governments, in connection with the search for oil-bearing lands in this State, as the most thorough and comprehensive yet attempted.

Some months ago a fund was established for the purpose of exploiting supposed oil-bearing areas in this State, the Northern Territory and the northern portion of Queensland.

State and Federal Financing

The basis of the arrangement between the several governments concerned was a subscription by each state government of a sum of not less than £25,000, and a subsidy by the Federal Government on a pound-for-pound basis.

Much of the then subscribed £150,000 has already been expended, but the highest technical effort, following the geological survey work of the party which last year rapidly surveyed the extensive areas, by means of airplanes is about to commence.

Transportation Arranged

The areas to be submitted to the most minute examination are the supposed oil-bearing district in the Kimberley district in the northwest of this State, in which much preparatory work has already been done by the Freney Oil Company, the area to the east of Exmouth Gulf, and another area a little farther south in the East Carnarvon district.

The state Mines Department is closely associated with the new investigations, and departmental officers are busy, engaged in the preparation of transport for the party of experts who arrived in Perth recently, consisting of Dr. W. G. Woolnough, Dr. K. Ward and Dr. A. Wade, representing the Commonwealth Government Oil Advisory Committee.

Male Alto, Highest Male Voice

The highest adult male voice is the male alto, or countervair.

Rebel Planes Bomb Madrid; Women and Children Slain

MADRID, Oct. 31 (AP)—Fascist war planes took heavy toll in daring daylight raids on Madrid and the suburb of Getafe yesterday.

The insurgent planes dropped at least 10 bombs within Madrid itself in the first serious bombardment of a European capital since the World War.

The fatalities in Madrid numbered 41, while unconfirmed reports from Getafe said that an additional 70 children there had been killed besides the 18 already known killed. Most of the 130 wounded were women and children.

Streets Deserted

Accounts of the bombings spread quickly and the streets were almost deserted.

The surprise attack, which the Government described as an "inhuman incursion," was made as the planes flew at great height.

Afternoon shoppers rushed in panic for shelter, as explosions shook the city.

Most of the women killed or wounded were struck by hails of shrapnel as they waited in queues for food and milk in districts just outside the center of Madrid.

Just Off "Times Square"

The bombs fell in Arenal, Carretas and Preciados streets, just off the Puerto del Sol—Madrid's "Times Square"—and in Esgrima street, Dr. Corteza street and Espada street, near the Calderon Theater.

Another killed 8 persons and wounded 38 others near the Madrid headquarters of an Anarcho-Syndicalist organization.

One wrecked the Toledo movie theater just after a crowd had left.

Ambulances Destroyed

Two Scottish Red Cross ambulances were destroyed by incendiary bombs, although none of the staff was reported injured. One of the drivers was lying beside his ambulance and another was not more than six feet away.

Children playing in a public park in the Glorieta del Bilbao district were mortally wounded by pieces of shrapnel, while their mothers looked on helplessly.

A bomb struck the San Gines church in the Calle de Arenal. Authorities had requisitioned the church as headquarters for a workers' union.

Three planes in formation made the raid on the capital. So sudden was the attack that no warning sirens were sounded.

Barcelona Rushes Troops North to Stop Insurgents

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 31—Barcelona became an armed camp early today and thousands of troops poured out of the city for the north to repulse a reported attempt by an insurgent ship to land an armed force near Rosas.

Dispatches from Perpignan, France, said that a fascist destroyer had entered the Gulf of Rosas, about 80 miles north of Barcelona, and had fired on fishermen's houses along the shore, killing several persons.

Barcelona is the capital of autonomous Catalonia, and President Azaña of Spain has set up his offices in the city, apparently in preparation for transferring the Spanish Government in the event that Madrid falls.

Militiamen were called to headquarters as soon as the Rosas report came late last night. Construction workers reported with picks and shovels. Within a matter of hours, a column of 5000 troops had rolled out of the city for the north, in huge passenger buses.

Downtown intersections were guarded by militia patrols. Shrill whistles halted motor cars, and occupants were forced to show they did not carry arms.

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Eggs Employ Idle Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP AUCKLAND, Eng.—More than 10,000 eggs a week were being produced within four months of the establishment of the first batch of five-acre holdings for jobless miners at Escomb, near here. It is expected that 130,000 eggs will be produced each week when additional small holdings are put in operation at Toronto and Etherley, near-by colliery villages.

The Durham County Council and the commissioner for special areas are fostering this effort to put out-of-work miners on the land and a record of a man's expenses and income show that a living can be made. The whole of the £260 government grant received for each man has not yet been spent by the county authority.

Under the terms of the agreement, the small holder will be asked at the end of a year whether he desires to continue as a tenant. If he does, he will receive the unemployment benefit and will be looked after until he is "on his feet." At the conclusion of the third year he will be expected to commence repaying the £260 grant at the rate of 5s. a week for 10 years.

Meanwhile, the profit from their sale of eggs is claimed by the county council, who are to use it for providing additional equipment. In each plot, one and a quarter acres of land are devoted to poultry. The settlers have additional land for other agricultural work.

Princeton Library Gets Papyri of 'Earliest Bible'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31—Twenty-one leaves from the "earliest extant Bible" have been deposited in the Princeton University Library by John H. Scheide '96 of Titusville, Penna., it was announced by Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of the university, today. Written about 200 A. D., the papyri are said to antedate the earliest Greek manuscript by more than a century and the earliest dated Hebrew manuscript by more than 700 years.

The papyri contain chapters 19 to 39 written in Greek of the Book of Ezekiel.

Musical Nationalism Proposed in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—It is the duty of music teachers to teach nationalism, the highest aim of which is in the development of talent and genius in their own country, declared Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of Rochester, in an address at the first annual convention here of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association. Great art is international, and the property of all nations, but he believes that each country should be responsible for its own contribution to the art of the world.

Referring to the mass influence of music associations in the United States, Dr. Hanson spoke of them as members of a guild with a general purpose, a purpose of definite value in developing a national as well as a personal life from the intense individualisms of musicians.

Compulsory music instruction in all public and secondary schools within a few years was predicted by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Ontario Minister of Education, in his address at the convention.

One of the principal tasks of the association is to clarify conceptions of what a musical education is, said Sir Ernest MacMillan, who pointed out that while the number of students likely to win success as public performers under modern conditions is very small, this fact does not lessen the need for general musical instruction.

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The Home Forum

Alas, Poor Land's End!

I WAS disappointed in Land's End. I went there one cold, bleak day when the wind was high, and all that part of Cornwall which is nearest to Spain looked gray and barren. Nevertheless, my hopes were sustained throughout the chilling journey from Falmouth by expectations of the wonders that should burst upon my sight when at last Land's End is reached.

For, mark you, Land's End is a place of pilgrimage and reputation. All day long, throughout the summer months, private cars and charabancs hurtle down the westward-running Cornish roads to this absolute and ultimate corner of England. Not only do people go to see Land's End; they write about it when they have been there—eloquently, excitedly, enthusiastically, so carried away by the surge of their rhetoric that the ordinary resources of the language prove inadequate to express their feelings; as in the case of one Baker Peter Smith, who in 1840 declared that in this part of Britain "Nature's chaos . . . is harmonized and stamped with the glorifying impress of multiplicious beauty."

OF COURSE, LAND'S END was different in those days. Probably the hotel, which is now the most prominent object to be discerned by seamen returning to England, was not yet built. Certainly the corrugated iron buildings, advertising well-known brands of dog-biscuits, to which England hands over her last few yards of earth, were still a thought in the future. The rough turf that runs to the edge of the cliffs was doubtless in existence then, but no motorcars were parked on it. The rocks which tumble so wildly into the ever-boiling ocean, however, were then as they are now. Then as now the earth around Land's End was ceaselessly drenched by a spray that utterly forbids the growing of trees. On the whole, making all allowances for such changes as have since taken place, I should probably, then as now, have been disappointed in Land's End. And then, as now, I should have wanted to know the reason why. The only real difference is that, in 1840, I should not have been aware that that great naturalist and writer, W. H. Hudson, would agree with me.

"THE TROUBLE WITH Land's End," I said to Elizabeth, as we sat on one of the many rocks that strew the coast, looking out to the gray and restless ocean, "is that it is out of character. It is the most famous section of what the travel agencies love to call Britain's Riviera. It is in that area where the earliest spring flowers come from. It should be all sunshine, fertility, and opulence of fruitage. Yet it is the precise opposite—desolate, bleak, and barren." I stretched myself back luxuriously, feeling that I had disposed of the matter once and for all. At least, that is what I should have done had not the rock been exceedingly spiky, and the wind cold. Elizabeth, however, soon exploded my theory.

"The trouble with Land's End," she said, "is not that it is unexpected, but that it is disappointing."

"True, very true," I replied. "But that is the best reason I can find." I pulled a book out of my pocket, and began to read. It was "The Delectable West," by Sir Herbert Russell. I love to be particular about matters like this.

PRESENTLY SOMETHING IN it caught my eye. "You remember the 'Cutty Sark'?" I inquired.

"The most famous of the old tea-clippers? The ship in Falmouth Harbor?"

"The same. Do you know that, although it is so well known, it never won a single record? Listen. Russell says that the fastest day's run ever recorded for a clipper ship is four hundred and thirty-two miles. That was logged, not by the 'Cutty Sark,' but by the 'Lightning.' The 'Cutty Sark' did not put up the highest speed ever recorded by a clipper, either, for she did not touch the twenty-one knots registered by the 'James Baines' in 1856."

"Really?" said Elizabeth, somewhat bored by this rain of statistics. Then suddenly her eyes brightened. "I've got it!" she exclaimed.

"Got what?" I asked. "And where?" But she brushed the interruption aside.

"Which," she said eagerly, "do you consider to be the finest mountain in the British Isles?"

"Sgurr-nan-Gillean," I answered. "Its outline, fretted and broken, is the most dramatic that I know. Its summit, a narrow platform, with a drop of over a thousand feet on three sides, is as exciting as anyone could wish. Besides, its name—the Peak of the Young Men—is pleasantly romantic."

"But haven't you forgotten Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles?"

"I remember Ben Nevis perfectly," I replied indignantly. "And I consider it to be nothing less than a fraud. A great, heavy, hulking, graceless mass of earth without any beauty whatever."

"WHAT IS THE most impressive building you have seen?"

"Salisbury Cathedral. Its spire is unsurpassable."

"Not the Eiffel Tower? The Eiffel Tower is the loftiest building in Europe. It is more than twice as high as Salisbury Cathedral."

"I should admire it no more if it were the highest building in the world."

"It very nearly is. Only the Empire State and the Chrysler Buildings are higher. But which is the most interesting word in the English language?"

"I haven't the faintest idea."

"You don't, by any chance, think it is honorificabilitudinitatibus?"

"I do not. I have never heard of such a word."

"It comes in 'Love's Labor's Lost,' and is the longest word in the dictionary."

"What does it matter if it is? It's a dull word, all the same."

"THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT I mean. Ben Nevis, the Eiffel Tower, and honorificabilitudinitatibus are record breakers, and are dull. The 'Cutty Sark' was not a record breaker, and is fascinating. Things whose only interest is that they break records are apt to be boring. And that is the position of Land's End. Its claim to notice is that it pushes itself further out into the Atlantic than any other part of England. It breaks the record in the race to the sunset. And, consequently, it is profoundly dull. Record breakers isolate a single quality, and exaggerate it beyond all reason, whereas to be properly satisfying they should display a harmonious balancing of many different qualities. The Eiffel Tower and Ben Nevis exaggerate height, and Land's End exaggerates length. How much better it is to be like Cape Cornwall, which does not stick out quite so far into the sea, but is much more magnificent."

We looked at Cape Cornwall across the water.

HAROLD HOBSON

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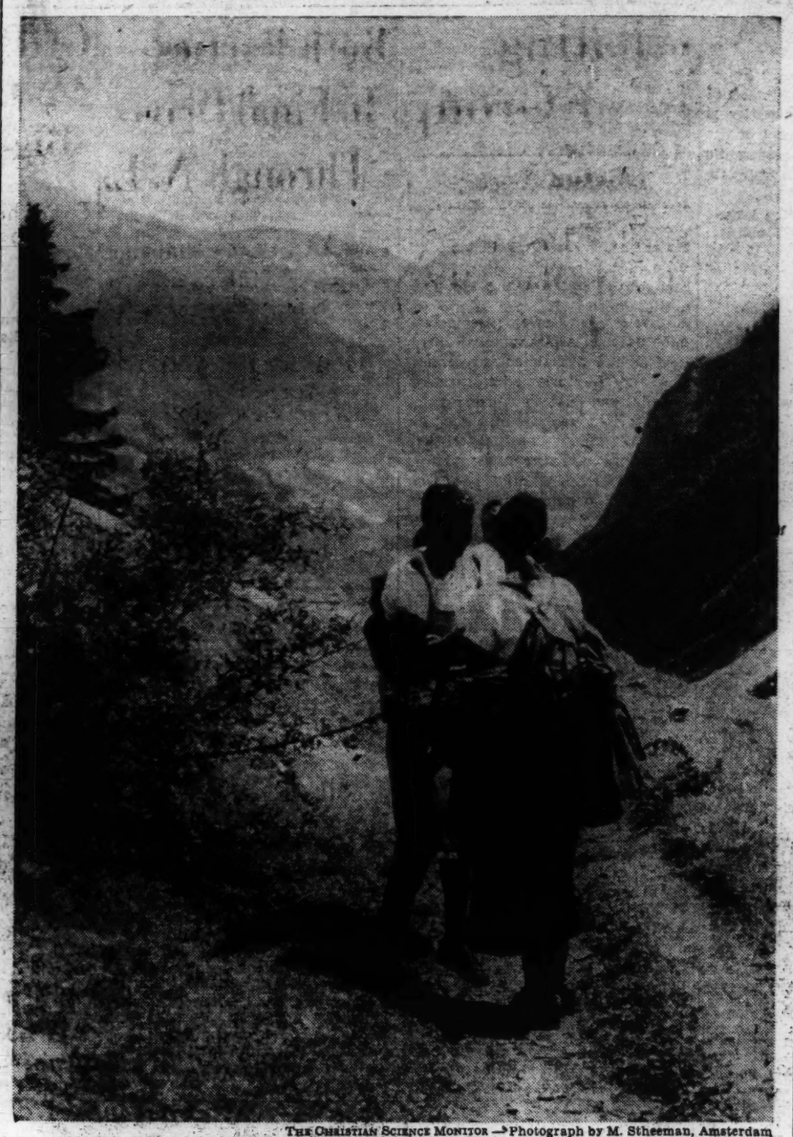
In a World of Pigeons

I SCARCE know how to describe that remarkable scene. As we drew near to the summit of the hill, pigeons began to be seen fluttering among the branches over our heads, as individuals are met along the roads that lead into the suburbs of a large town. We had probably seen a thousand birds glancing around among the trees, before we came in view of the roost itself. The numbers increased as we drew nearer, and presently the forest was alive with them. The fluttering was incessant, and often startling as we passed ahead, our march producing a movement in the living crowd, that really became confounding. Every tree was literally covered with nests, many having at least a thousand of these frail tenements on their branches, and shaded by the leaves. They often touched each other, a wonderful degree of order prevailing among the hundreds of thousands of families that were here assembled. . . .

It was strange, indeed, to be in a mob of the feathered race, that scarce exhibited a consciousness of one's presence. The pigeons seemed a world of themselves, and too much occupied with their own concern to take heed of matters that lay beyond them.

Not one of our party spoke for several minutes. Astonishment seemed to hold us all tongue-tied, and we moved slowly forward into the fluttering throng, silent, absorbed, and full of admiration of the works of the Creator. It was not easy to hear each other's voices when we did speak, the incessant fluttering of wings filling the air. Nor were the birds silent in other respects. The pigeon is not a noisy creature, but a million crowded together on the summit of one hill, occupying a space of less than a mile square, did not leave the forest in its ordinary impressive stillness. . . .

While standing wondering at the extraordinary scene around us, a noise was heard rising above that of the incessant fluttering, which I can only liken to that of the trampling of thousands of horses on a beaten road. This noise at first sounded distant, but it increased rapidly in proximity and power, until it came rolling in upon us, among the tree-tops, like a crash of thunder. The air was suddenly darkened, and the place where we stood as sombre as a dusky twilight. At the same instant, all the pigeons near us, that had been on their nests, appeared to fall out of them, and the space immediately above our heads was at once filled with birds. Chaos itself could hardly have represented greater confusion, or a greater uproar. As for the birds, they now seemed to disregard our presence entirely; possibly they could not see us on account of their own numbers; for they fluttered in between Dus and myself, hitting us with their wings, and at times appearing as if about to bury us in avalanches of pigeons. Each of us caught one at least in our hands, while Chainbearer and the Indian took them in some numbers, letting one prisoner go as another was taken. In a word, we seemed to be in a world of pigeons. This part of the scene may have lasted a minute, when the space around us was suddenly cleared, the birds glancing upward among the branches of the trees, disappearing among the foliage. All this was the effect produced by the return of the female birds, which had been off at a distance, some twenty miles at least, to feed on beechnuts, and which now assumed the places of the males on the nests; the latter taking a flight to get their meal in their turn.—From "The Chainbearer," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by M. Stheeman, Amsterdam

A MOUNTAIN PATH IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE GROSS-GLOCKNER, AUSTRIA

IT IS true that you cannot talk to a country, or expect it to talk to you, unless you pass through it on foot. In no other way can you become acquainted with the many little things—the birds, flowers, grasses, scents, the fern-filled crevices, the tiny plant hiding behind a stone, the small sounds and touches of color—which, in a degree, are just as important as the valleys, the rivers, the lakes and mountains.

But even the walker may miss much. He who would know his surroundings, as a friend knows a friend, must sit awhile—a long while—and look and watch and listen; until the country has lost its shyness and presents itself as it really is.

In Austria, during the spring and summer months, the grass in the valley-fields and the upland pastures is filled with an endless variety of flowers. Alpine forget-me-nots spread blue sheets of color over the high meadows during May and June, followed without a pause by masses of gentian which, in turn, give place to the late mountain crocus. There are carpets of pansies and violas, of dark blue monkshood and primulas of every shade, as well as many less known flowers. A traveler—once came across a colony of edelweiss, lifting their pale felt-like petals from one of the lower slopes of the Gross-Glockner, far below the inaccessible ledges which usually harbor them.

Some may be content to push through a country by train, diving into smoke-filled tunnels in order to escape a climb; others may hurry through by car, and a few may look down for a couple of seconds from an airplane. But it is the walker who lingers and loiters by the way, who makes the country his own.

Mr. Homer Receives A Visitor

IN THE closing years of the last century, a horse and carriage made their way methodically over the winding dirt road that led from Portland to Prouts Neck and the home of Winslow Homer. The drive which now takes an hour or so by automobile was then a journey of considerable proportions, the round trip requiring the better part of a day.

The landscape, which might have interested the driver at another time, went by unnoticed. To the young artist in the carriage, who had yet to win his spurs, the rare opportunity of a visit to a great painter was so fraught with expectations that it was magnified beyond its just limits.

Years after, in laughing about his journey to Prouts Neck, the hero of this episode said: "Mature reflection has changed to an anecdote what appeared then as a major tragedy.

"For months," he continued, "I had looked forward to the day of the visit. I had denied myself little luxuries to save money for the hire of the carriage, and I had secured at no small effort a letter of introduction from one of Homer's friends. The letter was kind, one might almost say flattering.

"As the carriage neared its destination, skirting brief meadows and intermittent patches of pine woods to emerge finally on the coast, I carefully rehearsed to myself what I would say to the great artist, the informative questions I would ask, what things I would look for in that studio from which had emerged on canvas the spirit of the sea itself.

"Unfortunately, however, I did not know my Homer; for he had a natural shyness for unfamiliar fellow craftsmen, young or old, particularly an unescorted artist descending out of the blue.

"When his house with its queer balcony and lookout came in view, there emerged from the front door a figure resplendently attired. The dignity of the long black coat, of the high crowned felt hat, of the flower in the buttonhole, of the cane in his hand was overpowering. This gentleman, I reasoned correctly, must be Homer himself.

"'Good afternoon, Mr. Homer,' I ventured timidly, not knowing quite how to begin.

"'Humph!' replied Homer bluntly. 'Young man, I'm not receiving visitors today. I'm,' he paused for a moment seemingly at a loss, 'I'm housecleaning!'

"'Possibly you would read this letter, anyway,' I answered somewhat taken aback, but still hopeful. Homer without a word took the letter proffered to him. He read it; then handed it back saying, 'Yes, yes, I know the fellow! Know him well! But I'm housecleaning. Too busy to see anyone!' With that he strode back into the house and slammed the door.

"Ignorant of his shyness, I returned to Portland, crushed. Since then I have always debated whether Homer selected his best suit to clean house in, or whether he put it on to preserve it from the process, or whether the rarity of the event demanded elaborate pomp and ceremony."

Tours de Guet

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE le prophète Ézéchiel prêtait à Dieu ces paroles (33:7): "Eh bien, fils d'homme, je t'ai établi pour servir de sentinelle à la maison d'Israël"—il se servait d'une figure indiquant la vigilance spirituelle. Cette image était significative pour un peuple estimant que sa sécurité reposait sur la vigilance de guetteurs postés sur des tours. On aurait de la peine à se représenter l'antique paysage de la Palestine sans ses tours de pierre. A l'heure actuelle, on peut encore voir les ruines de tours qu'on croit avoir été bâties sur l'emplacement de constructions plus anciennes.

A l'époque où le prophète écrivait, les "villes fortes" étaient ceintes de murailles flanquées de tours, tandis que les vignes, les villages et les villes ouvertes avaient en général une tour isolée. La tâche du guetteur était double: il devait épier l'approche des ennemis et donner l'alarme, mais il lui fallait également signaler de loin les amis. Le guetteur devait être vigilant, alerte, avoir l'esprit d'observation et faire preuve d'intelligence; car sur des indices parfois bien faibles, il lui fallait discerner et faire savoir dans la ville quel genre de personnes allaient arriver et la nature probable de leurs intentions.

Au deuxième livre de Samuel, la manière dont le guetteur remplissait ses fonctions est décrite avec beaucoup de vie. Dans ce cas, David attendait des nouvelles annonçant la défaite ou la victoire de son armée. Il était assis entré les deux portes de Manhanaïm. La sentinelle monta sur le toit et cria ses observations au portier, qui les transmit au roi. Finalement la sentinelle dit (II Samuel 18:27): "Il me semble, à voir courir le premier, que c'est l'allure d'Ahimaats, fils de Tsadok;" et David répondit: "C'est un homme de bien, il apporte de bonnes nouvelles." L'observateur qui veut avertir ou protéger un groupe de personnes doit se poster plus haut qu'elles; et celles-ci à leur tour doivent reconnaître qu'il peut discerner des mouvements invisibles pour le reste de la population, qui voit les choses de plus bas. En faction sur une hauteur, la sentinelle est bien placée pour découvrir tout l'horizon et voir clairement ce qui arrive.

En étudiant la Science Chrétienne, on se rend compte que Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse de cette Science, était postée sur les hauteurs de l'observation spirituelle; elle put donc apercevoir les leçons que le passé offre au genre humain, et les progrès en perspective à mesure que sa propre découverte serait acceptée par les hommes. Il n'y a qu'une méthode de se prouver à soi-même la valeur de la Science Chrétienne: il faut gravir la pente qui mène à un point de vue spirituel plus élevé. Si nous examinons attentivement la manière dont Mrs. Eddy emploie le mot "veiller," nous remarquons ceci: de même que le guetteur cherche des yeux les adversaires et les amis, nous devons non seulement être en garde contre le penser délétère, mais guetter le réveil qui nous fera percevoir spirituellement des idées neuves et vraies.

Miscellaneous Writings (p. 154) contient les directions suivantes: "Veillez avec diligence; ne quittez jamais le poste de l'observation spirituelle et de l'examen de vous-mêmes. Efforcez-vous de parvenir à l'abnégation, à la justice, à l'humilité, à la miséricorde, à la pureté, à l'amour." Combien sont nécessaires, dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, ces caractéristiques chrétiennes! Elles n'ont jamais été véritablement absentes; et si comme un brouillard, l'égoïsme, l'injustice, l'orgueil, la cruauté, le sensualisme ou la haine semblent les voiler, cela montre que la pensée séjourne dans la plaine des limitations raciales, nationales et politiques. Si nous sommes tant soit peu réveillés, le simple raisonnement nous montrera ceci: bien avant d'atteindre les sommets où se démontre la perfection, nous pouvons reconnaître qué malgré leurs caractéristiques aussi variées qu'intéressantes, les humains peuvent s'entr'aimer; que les divers peuples ou les membres de différents partis politiques au sein d'une même nation, peuvent apprécier, aimer le bien que manifestent ceux dont les opinions s'écartent des leurs. Dans nos relations personnelles, nous n'exigeons point que nos amis partagent sur tous les problèmes notre manière de voir; pourquoi cette tolérance ne s'étendrait-elle pas aux groupements, aux autres peuples? Pour ce qui est des choses essentielles, tous devront tôt ou tard raisonner sur la base suivante: un seul Entendement, Dieu, lequel a créé l'homme selon Son image et Sa ressemblance.

Au jardin de Gethsémané, Jésus le Christ exhorta ses disciples à veiller et prier (voir Matthieu 26:41); et les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne réitèrent maintes fois ce double commandement. On a déjà pu voir qu'être vigilant signifie être réveillé, prendre garde, être aux aguets, observer. Comme ceci nous prépare bien à ce qu'on appelle la prière, c'est-à-dire la communion avec Dieu! En garde contre la volonté personnelle, la critique désobligeante, contre la crainte des pertes, des malheurs ou de la maladie, nous nous tenons sur "les hauteurs de l'observation spirituelle;" et nous y cherchons les nobles caractéristiques de la nature divine qui sont en vérité toujours présentes et doivent se manifester dans l'existence humaine.

Aux étudiants de son collège, Mrs. Eddy adressa les paroles suivantes (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 115): "Vos moyens de protection et votre défense contre le péché se trouvent dans la vigilance et la prière constantes pour que vous ne soyez pas induits en tentation, mais que vous soyez délivrés de toutes les prétentions du mal, jusqu'à ce qu'en Science, vous sachiez et démontriez avec intelligence que le mal n'a ni prestige, ni pouvoir, ni existence, puisque Dieu, le bien, est Tout-en-tout."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Mill Town

THE street lamp casts its sulphur eye unwinking
Upon small homes that press against the street—
Gray-boarded cottages of lesser children,
Whose doorsteps offer refuge from the heat.

The houses droop beneath their weight of grayness,
All except one—just as the roadway turns;
Here rambler roses blithely drape the windows,
And flame-magenta of the peony burns.

The blistered fence posts take on simple grandeur
Where ivy winds its rich metallic sheen;
And iris stands a royal, Gallic army
In uniforms of mauve with swords of green.

Some craftsman heart has planned this small mosaic
Of hue and form that blend without pretense;
His bright assurance veiling smoky rafters—
A tiny Renaissance within a fence!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Watchtowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the prophet Ezekiel spoke of God as saying (33:7), "O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel," he was using a figure of speech to denote spiritual alertness. These words were fraught with meaning to his people, accustomed as they were to depend on the alertness of their watchmen stationed in watchtowers for information and protection. One could scarcely picture the ancient Palestinian landscape without its stone watchtowers. Remains of some, which are believed to have been built on the old sites, may still be seen.

In the prophet's time these towers were often placed at intervals along the walls of "defenced cities," while unenclosed towns, villages, and vineyards had their watchtowers. The watchman's duty was twofold. He must not only watch against the approach of enemies, but be on the lookout for friends as well. He must be vigilant, alert, observant, and intelligent, so that information, gained from even slight indications, might be conveyed to those in the city as to the probable nature and business of approaching persons.

In II Samuel there is a vivid description of the office of the watchman, when David was awaiting news of a possible defeat or victory for his army. He was sitting between the two gates of Mahanaim. The watchman went up to the roof and called to the king his observations. He finally said (II Samuel 18:27), "Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz the son of Zadok," and David replied, "He is a good man, and cometh with good tidings." A watchman must have a vantage point above those whom he would inform or protect, and they in turn must recognize his ability to discern what is not yet appreciable to them on the lower level. From this higher and wider outlook the watchman can see in all directions with greater clarity.

The student of Christian Science realizes that Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of this Science, from a vantage point of high spiritual observation, discovered both the lessons to be gained from past human history and the possibilities of future progress for the race as her discovery becomes more generally accepted. There is but one way for each to prove for himself the validity of Christian Science, and that is through gaining, by a series of ascending footsteps, a higher spiritual point of view. An attentive study of Mrs. Eddy's use of the word "watch" reveals the thought that, as the watchman looks for both foe and friend, so we need to set a watch against deleterious thinking and for spiritual awakening to the perception of new and true ideas.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" is the following direction (p. 154): "Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination. Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love." How greatly these Christian characteristics are needed in the world today! They are never truly absent, and if they seem veiled in mists of selfishness, injustice, pride, unmercifulness, sensuality, and hate, this shows that thought is dwelling in the lowlands of racial, national, and political boundaries. It requires only a small degree of aroused reasoning to admit that long before we arrive at the altitude of demonstration of perfection, we can recognize that the human race may have interestingly varied characteristics, and yet love one another; that different nations, and members of different political parties in the same nation, may learn to appreciate and love the good in one another while adhering to opposite opinions. In our personal relationships, we do not ask that our friends shall think on all human problems exactly as we do; so may we not extend that tolerance to groups and nations? But in things essential all must eventually reason from the standpoint of the one Mind, God, and man made in His image and likeness.

Even as Christ Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane urged his disciples to "watch and pray" (Matthew 26:41), so we often find this dual command repeated in the teachings of Christian Science. To be watchful, as has been indicated, is to be awake, to keep vigil, to be on the lookout, to be observing. What a fitting prelude for entrance into that state of communion with God which is called prayer! Setting a watch against self-will, against unkind criticism, against fear of loss, disaster, and disease, from the elevated "post of spiritual observation," we also watch for the lovely characteristics of the divine nature which in truth are ever present, and are destined to be brought into expression in human living.

In an address to the alumni of her college Mrs. Eddy said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 115), "Your means of protection and defense from sin are, constant watchfulness and prayer that you enter not into temptation and are delivered from every claim of evil, till you intelligently know and demonstrate, in Science, that evil has neither prestige, power, nor existence, since God, good, is All-in-all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Late Autumn Landscape

NOw sunlight filters through the sparse-leafed tree;
The birds arch south; only the boldest sparrow
Steadies himself upon a twig and lifts
His feathers to the cold; the wind cuts free
A swath of metal leaves where gullies narrow,
Swelling the riverway with golden drifts.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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Threat of Boston Shipping Strike is Abating; Hurley Disavows Tie-up With Any Man or Group

Boston Today

Seamen's Strike In Boston Remote

Possibility of Atlantic ports becoming involved in the Pacific coast's seamen strike seemed less today as the Boston waterfront "grapevine" hummed with reports of telegrams having been received here ordering strikers back to work.

"Undercover" men are thought to have arrived in Boston to handle the situation here. Information gleaned from waterfront workers—International Seamen's Union officials have received no official word—admitted that undercover representatives of the Pacific Union had received instructions to round up striking workers and send them back to work.

Confirmation of the report that the west coast representatives had received telegrams from headquarters was obtained from John N. Levins, Boston manager of American-Hawaiian Lines, and chairman of Boston Steamship Operators Committee, although he stated he had no official cognizance of it.

At noon today the crew of the Arizonan, which went on strike late yesterday, had not returned. The "undercover" men are expected to contact the 30 members of the crew, and give them orders to return.

The Arizonan, a freighter in from the Pacific coast, is the only one of four intercoastal vessels now in Boston to be affected by the Pacific strike. The other three are evidently working under the east coast agreement with the union, which does not expire until Dec. 21, 1937.

In Providence, R. I., striking seamen picketed wharves in an effort to tie up shipping, but efforts to enlist the International Longshoremen's Union, with a membership of 500, failed.

The only working seamen actually on strike in Providence were the 24 men who yesterday walked off the E. S. William H. Machen.

Seven federated unions, representing 37,000 men, on the Pacific coast, have quit work and joined the picket lines, as negotiations failed to bring accord on the new working agreements. The coast, strike-bound from Seattle to San Diego, reposes its principal hope for the swift settlement of the long-pending dispute in intervention by the newly created Federal Maritime Commission, and in the general efforts of the National Government.

Threat of the strike's spreading to the Atlantic coast is seen as certain to accelerate federal mediation.

Arlington Housing Plan Meets Snag

The Arlmont Corporation, in the process of building more than 450 modern homes at Arlington Heights near the boundaries of Belmont and Lexington, has met with a snag in its effort to push the development. The town meeting has refused an appropriation to provide for a sewer system and land damages for the same.

The corporation urged immediate action and suggested the use of 600 men on PWA projects. They agreed to provide a pumping engine without charge to the town if the work could be started at once.

Some members of the selectmen opposed the appropriation although admitting money was available in the town treasury. They felt work in other parts of the town are more essential and that project could wait until some later date. The Arlmont Corporation is said to have invested heavily. The expenditure would entail slightly more than $20,000, mostly exclusive of labor.

Here's One County Without Any Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Talladega county, Alabama, has the unique record of 100 years without a bonded debt. It has a courthouse and two annexes paid for; 800 miles of all-weather roads, and a new county jail costing $50,000 on which it owes $30,000, payable in three annual installments, without bonds.

The county is building a home for aged persons with modest incomes. This is not to be confused with the county poorhouse, or almshouse, where the indigent poor are supported at county expense.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast, with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday, probably occasional showers Sunday afternoon or night; diminishing variable winds, becoming fresh southerly Sunday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight, followed by showers Sunday. Rising temperature Sunday and in extreme west portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by showers Sunday; slowly rising temperature followed by colder Sunday night.

Vermont: Showers probable tonight and Sunday, warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Sunday afternoon or night, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle shifting winds, becoming fresh to strong southwest Sunday. Fair tonight, overcast Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	35	Minneapolis	54	50
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	46	40	New York	38	34
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	44	42
Jacksonville	68	56	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	62	60	St. Louis	50	48
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	78	73	Washington	36	24

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 31.
B—Minimum, Friday, Oct. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:02 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 12:18 p. m.; height, 11.9 feet.
Monday, 12:56 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer.

'Apple Annie' Comes to Boston

Louisa Willard Hubbard, Vassar College Sophomore, Takes Part of 'Apple Annie' in Airplane Visit to Governors of Eastern States for Opening of National Apple Week

'Apple Annie' Arrives in Boston

Good-will ambassador of New York and New England apple growers, "Apple Annie" arrived in Boston late yesterday afternoon.

Bearing a basket of the best of native-grown apples as a National Apple Week gift to Governor Curley, the visit of "Apple Annie" concludes an air tour of eastern states.

"Apple Annie," symbol of the New York and New England apple growers, is, in real life, Louisa Willard Hubbard, 18-year-old Vassar College sophomore. Miss Hubbard, daughter of E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a director of the New York and New England Apple Institute, is a direct descendant of the Hart family who planted the first apple orchards in the Connecticut Valley, 300 years ago, when they came to Hartford from Boston with Thomas Hooker's company of settlers.

Curley Challenges Lodge to Debate

Although political observers have been momentarily expecting some show of brilliant campaign strategy from Governor Curley, they had to be content with a repetition from the Governor of his challenge to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., his GOP opponent, for a debate before the Democratic rally in Boston Garden tomorrow night.

The Governor first issued his challenge several days ago. Mr. Lodge ignored it. Cards announcing the debate mysteriously appeared around the State House. Republican leaders said the cards were simply a device to lure a crowd to the Garden.

Today the Governor, acting through Edmond J. Hoy, his chief secretary, sent a telegraphed invitation to Mr. Lodge to be present tomorrow night.

The wire assured Mr. Lodge that radio time would be allotted him and ample opportunity given to discuss his public record and his views and compare them with those of the Governor.

It was expected that Mr. Lodge would take no cognizance of the challenge, and that it was designed merely as something upon which the Governor might comment.

Two Destroyers Are Christened

Before a crowd of 5000 people this morning two 1500-ton destroyers, the Ralph Talbot and James Mugford," built under the peace treaties, were commissioned in the Charlestown navy yard. Each of the destroyers cost $5,000,000.

Mrs. Mary Talbot of South Weymouth, Mass., mother of Ralph Talbot for whom one of the destroyers was named, was sponsor at the christening. She was given a silver service. Her son was killed in a bombing plane over enemy lines in the World War. Representative Colgate Darden, second district, Virginia, who was with Talbot in the expedition, was present at the ceremony this morning.

The destroyer, James Mugford, was sponsored by Miss Jane Mugford of Marblehead, great great grandniece of Capt. James Mugford. Senator David I Walsh of Massachusetts was the principal speaker, and Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the navy yard, was in charge. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and a number of other notable visitors, were present.

N. H. 'Drys' Active, Conduct Campaign To Carry Laconia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 31—The fight to have New Hampshire "drys" vote opposition to beer sales and state liquor stores at Tuesday's election is gaining headway from several directions, with the W. C. T. U. and other anti-liquor organizations hard at work.

New Hampshire being but mildly wet was careful when it framed its laws permitting the sale of beer and ale and the setting up of state liquor stores, to provide that communities in which the majority of voters were "drys" could be assured that beer or liquor would not be sold within their boundaries.

At election the voters will be asked two questions in compliance with this law. First, they will be asked whether or not they favor the sale of beer and ale in their community, and, secondly, whether or not they desire a state liquor store to dispense hard liquor.

In the past many voters have neglected to express their opinion in this matter. Mrs. Ethel Dinsmore Smith has been conducting an intensive campaign especially in Belknap County, which includes Laconia, to get the drys to vote. The pastors of three local churches will join forces at a gathering in behalf of the campaign Sunday. Mayor Charles E. Carroll is doing his best to have the voters express themselves in opposition to the present sale of beer in the city and to the operation of the local state liquor store.

Lemke Repeats Prediction Of Deadlocked Election

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, Union party presidential candidate, asserted again last night his claim that he would go to the White House "because the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives."

Addressing a crowd in Minneapolis Auditorium, Mr. Lemke said: "When that happens, each state has one vote. Twenty-five states will elect the President. North Dakota, with two congressmen, will have as much to say as New York, Hyde Park and all the coupon clippers." The North Dakota Congressman predicted there will be enough members of the lower House elected by the National Union for Social Justice and the Townsendites to put him in the White House.

Boston Today

Hurley Declares He's 'No Man's Man'

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic gubernatorial aspirant, today virtually publicly disclaimed any connection with the Curley administration, or subservience to the Governor.

While carefully avoiding mention of the Governor's name, Mr. Hurley, answering charges of his Republican opponent, John W. Haigis, declared, "I am no man's man. I am no man's servant regardless of how powerful or influential any individual may be or imagine himself to be . . ."

His statement was taken to be in answer to Mr. Haigis' charges linking Mr. Hurley with the Governor and with Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Executive Council.

Although tempered, today's statement from Mr. Hurley was one of most forthright on this subject that he has made since he opened his campaign last summer with a dinner-rally in Hull. At that time he indicated his intention of divorcing his gubernatorial campaign from the senatorial campaign of Mr. Curley.

Harvard Men Endorse Haigis

Samuel Eliot Motison, Harvard professor and official historian of the institution, today announced that 14 faculty members of the school had endorsed the gubernatorial candidacy of John W. Haigis.

Professor Morison, disclosing that he is a Democrat, said that he believed the interests of good government and education would be best furthered by the election of Mr. Haigis, a Republican.

Dry Vote Sought By Quincy Group

More than 50 organizations have combined in Quincy to organize the Quincy Home Defense League to "defeat the liquor traffic" at the polls on Tuesday. The majority of the workers are young people. The city has been laid out in districts and groups of young people have visited every house furnishing information about the detriments of alcoholic beverages.

The league declares there has been a constant increase of drunkenness and drunken-driving accidents in the city. According to its records in 1932 of all arrests, 23.1 per cent were drunken persons, in 1933, 30.23 per cent, in '34 39 per cent, in '35 45 per cent, and every indication this year will be higher still.

Crime Declared Dependent on Ally, Corrupt Politics

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Courtney Ryler Cooper, author and lecturer, told more than 4000 schoolteachers yesterday that "crime in the United States cannot exist without politics."

Speaking at the annual convention here of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association, Mr. Cooper said:

"It is impossible for the criminal to live without protection, and we who pay for protection allow alleged guardians of the law to be appointed from the scum of the earth. In many prisons of this country, the guards are worse than the criminals themselves."

"Politics," added Mr. Cooper, "places inefficient, crooked and untrustworthy persons in place of trust. The reason why these reprehensible conditions continue is that no career system in law enforcement exists. The one outstanding exception to this condition can be found in the merit system of federal prison employees."

Mr. Cooper asserted "there are in the United States 4000 enforcement officers with criminal records. When we say crooked policemen, we mean crooked politicians."

Both Parties In Final Drive Through N. E.

Last Phase of Campaign Entered With G. O. P. Claiming Victory

Democrats Active

No matter where New Englanders turn over the week end they can hardly expect to escape some phase of the national and state elections that culminate only three days hence. Even the quiet farming glades will not be sacrosanct because Democratic candidates, in Massachusetts at least, today concentrated their forces in these sectors that have resolutely voted for the Grand Old Party ever since Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation.

New England entered the final phases of the campaign with definite portents of a Republican victory. Even those most sanguine in their predictions, however, hastened to make the usual qualification that "anything can happen in an election."

Hope of Republicans

Just as it was the mainstay of Democratic hopes four years ago, so is the Literary Digest poll the hope of Republicans this year. Final figures of the poll, of course, pointed to a three to one G. O. P. majority in most of the New England states.

In the case of Massachusetts and Rhode Island the Digest was wrong four years ago. But the Digest specifically notes that four years ago it freely admitted that for some reason it had failed to reach large segments of Democratic voters. For that reason the Digest made certain correctives and gave the two states to Mr. Roosevelt. This year they say they again feel they have failed to reach the same segments as before and have applied the same correctives but still find Mr. Landon leading.

This view of the winner is shared by a majority of political observers who have visited here and by those who reside here.

It is likewise a consensus that President Rosevelt will run ahead of his state Democratic tickets, and there is some doubt but what Governor Landon will lag behind his state tickets.

Strong Factors Enter

In the case of Massachusetts this is accounted for by the strong factors involving the senatorial campaign of Gov. James M. Curley. The issues and the number of active foes confronting the Governor are more complex and more numerous even than those facing the President.

Probably for the first time in the Governor's four decades of campaigning he will go to the polls Tuesday with his potent Boston Irish-Roman Catholic support divided, this through the activities of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and his Union party.

High in the Democratic command there is an individual (his anonymity must be preserved) who in an off-the-record and apparently candid moment said he expected President Roosevelt to win in Massachusetts. His explanation was that he felt Governor Curley would lose by 50,000 and he believed the President to be 75,000 better in vote getting prowess than the Governor.

Union Labor Attitude

Perhaps that helps illustrate the situation.

In both Massachusetts and Rhode Island union labor plays a vital part in elections and it is just possible that the Literary Digest poll has failed in the past in those two states because it has not accurately touched the labor faction.

It is the fashion to talk about the labor vote as a bloc that virtually votes as one and carefully aids its friends and relentlessly fights its foes. This is the view that labor leaders like to have accepted.

Actually, however, a great many personal factors enter in the picture and workers find themselves voting for neighbors, for those having similar church affiliations, business interests and so on down the line. The labor vote is usually well split.

But in Massachusetts and Rhode Island the United Textile Workers and the Boot and Shoe union have brought their political organization

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

GOP Forecasts End to Slogan, 'As Goes Boston So Goes State'; Big Split in the Vote Expected

Overwhelming Democratic Victories in City in 1930, 1932 and 1934 Topped All Republican Margins in Remainder of State

Massachusetts Republicans will go to the polls on Nov. 3 with growing hopes that this year their state will dampen the ardor of those political prognosticators giving vent to the rising slogan, "As goes Boston, so goes Massachusetts."

The last three gubernatorial races in the Commonwealth, dating back to the election of Joseph B. Ely in 1930 have added fire to the popularity of the new slogan. In those years, candidates were virtually elected by the heavy Boston vote. But this year there are issues in the political pot which promise to stem the increasing influence of the Bostonian vote in swaying Massachusetts.

This does not mean that Boston is no longer a strong factor at the polls in any Massachusetts race—if it wants to be. But if the vote is split at the Boston polls, the decision as to which candidate will win is left to the rest of the state. Contrariwise, if Bostonians decide to vote overwhelmingly for any one candidate, that candidate is invariably the winner.

Less United

The point to be drawn in this race is that Boston's vote promises to be less united on any single candidate than in the elections of Joseph B. Ely in 1930 and 1932 and again in the election of James M. Curley in 1934. This estimate is based on the primary voting which showed a substantial increase in the outpouring of Republican votes in Boston as well as a strong vote for independent candidates opposed to the present Democratic administrative heads on Beacon Hill.

All in all, Massachusetts now has a political situation similar in many respects to that in New York state, where New York city's heavy strength is sufficient to throw the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

New Haven Line Delays Action On Freight 'Pickup'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31—The New Haven Railroad today postponed its inauguration of the free pickup and delivery service for freight which was allowed eastern railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision rendered yesterday and effective Nov. 2.

S. J. Wall, vice-president of the line, said his road's decision to postpone action until later was made in order to "comply with conditions contained in a decision of the commission released Friday, Oct. 30."

The I. C. C. decision permits eastern railroads to inaugurate pickup and delivery service in less-than-carload lots on a station-to-station basis at a rate of 45 cents for 100 pounds. This decision will allow the railroads to compete with trucks. An additional rate of five cents a 100 pounds is also allowed to shippers who take the goods beyond the rail terminals.

Washington Sees Chrysanthemums In 638 Varieties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—More than 1800 chrysanthemums with blooms ranging from a tiny button size to some as large as a man's head were put on display here today by the Department of Agriculture.

Before the show was opened to the public, a group of distinguished wives from cabinet, Supreme Court, diplomatic and military circles viewed the mass of yellow, gold, bronze, lavender, pink and deep red flowers as the special guests of Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the secretary of agriculture.

This is the thirty-fifth year the department has held its chrysanthemum show. More than 400 of the 638 varieties displayed this year were originated by the federal hybridizers during this span of years.

Any one of the 1200 enormous globe-shaped "mums" massed in the center of the greenhouse would cause a stir at a football game if it appeared on a feminine rooter's coat. At the sides are arranged over 600 varieties of special interest to the outdoor gardener, and at either end are two large exhibition plants each with hundreds of blooms, developed to attract the eye of the "believe it or not" crowd. Overhead, plants of the Japanese cascade or mountain varieties send down their trailing branches laden with flowers.

The chrysanthemum show is a part of the general breeding program of the bureau of plant industry. Once a seedling proves to be a desirable and distinctive variety, it is multiplied and made available for introduction into gardens and greenhouses by florists and nurserymen.

This year's show includes as a special feature a dozen varieties selected for further propagation. They include two large-flower varieties, the Lisle Morrison, a chestnut red with bronze buff on the reverse side of the petals; and Puck, a curious, pale fawn-color flower tinged with pink.

Among the smaller-flower plants are Mulberry and Quakeress, sister seedlings of purple and lilac tones; Noel, a white asterlike flower; Carrara, a flat white bloom with a green center; Sara, a pot plant with daisylike flowers of apricot orange; Buccaneer, with single-petaled Venetian red flowers; Rose Luster with shaggy sprays of old-rose flowers; Muffins, with flat blooms of shaded apricot yellow; Crinoline and Delectable, with shaded pink flowers, and Vulcan, a light double of deep rich red, toned to brown.

South Carolina Court Releases Highway Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $5,176,555.81, impounded a year ago during Gov. Olin Johnston's military control of the highway department, has been placed at the disposal of the road-building organization by Chief Justice John G. Stabler of the State supreme court, on petition of Attorney General John M. Daniel. Officials of the department said the money was needed to meet estimated expenses from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

Race Track Issue Makes Appearance In R. I. Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—Dormant until the moment, the issue of horse and dog racing has been injected into the current Rhode Island campaign. It came late, but in no uncertain manner.

Dr. Ellen Ryan Jolly of Pawtucket, whose nation-wide civic and religious activities have won her commendation from high authorities, has directed an open letter to the gubernatorial candidates of both parties demanding to know where they stand on the racing issue.

Because Mrs. Jolly, now 83, has been recognized by Pope Pius XI and honored by the University of Notre Dame, is known as an author of Roman Catholic literature and is a former national president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, her letter has stirred deep interest.

Using forthright terms, Mrs. Jolly has informed Robert E. Quinn, who is now seeking elevation from the lieutenant governorship to the gubernatorial chair on the Democratic ticket, and Charles P. Sisson, Republican aspirant, that racing is a public issue on which they should take a stand.

"Takes Bread From Poor"

Directing her thrust at the large Narragansett racing plant, which lies just outside Pawtucket and Providence, Mrs. Jolly charges that the track and its operating executive, Mr. Walter E. O'Hara, "take bread out of the mouths of poor people."

She comments on the fact that Mr. O'Hara was able to offer $1000 reward when his pet dog was lost a year ago, and alleges that the track proprietor uses "ill gotten money, wrung from the poor people of our community," in efforts to influence governmental affairs.

Mrs. Jolly, stating her own position, asserts that she opposes racing and she calls upon both candidates to reveal their attitude toward the track and its operatives.

Large Gubernatorial Power

She informs the candidates that the next Governor is going to find he has more power for good in this connection than other individuals and she urges that they give it serious consideration. She explains that the Governor's powers over the track and its use of funds is rather complete and specific.

Mrs. Jolly deplores the atmosphere of gambling, pointing out that it entices youth, tempts wage earners and accomplishes no good end.

In the earlier stages of the Rhode Island campaign it had been assumed that racing, against which there has been much agitation for some months, would provide an issue, but candidates have neatly stepped over it in their campaigning thus far.

Because of Mrs. Jolly's position in the community, foes of racing were hopeful her stand would focus attention on the issue.

Ten Boy Scouts Get Awards for Heroism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Ten Boy Scouts today possessed four gold medals and six certificates of heroism, bestowed upon them here last night by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America as awards for rescues. In announcing the honors, Scout Commissioner Daniel Carter Beard said that two other Scouts were to receive gold badges for special service to wild animals.

The medals went to Robert Callahan of Larchmont, N. Y., Wyman H. Ramadell of Lubec, Maine, Jesse M. Morgan of Lanett, Ala., and Robert Armstrong of Spokane, Wash. Certificates for heroism were given to Donald Tyler of Phoenicia, N. Y., Albert Korte of Adams, N. Y., Frank Hoyt of Baltimore, Md., John Pope of Americus, Ga., Robert Martin of Flint, Mich., and Theodore Kusler of Wing, S. D.

Royed J. Diana of South Kensington, Penna., and F. M. Carriere of New Orleans, La., received the wild life badges, both boys having been credited with a large amount of varied work in conservation.

Purging Plan Proposed For Civil Service

Senator Cotton Would Drop Out Unqualified Holders of Positions

Rests on GOP Success

Advantage Declared Taken of Non-Competitive Feature of Law

A widespread purge of the Massachusetts state civil service, to eliminate those considered unqualified for the positions they hold, will be attempted on Beacon Hill in 1937, if a Republican administration is elected on Nov. 3, it was learned today.

State Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, long-time Republican member of the State Senate and considered one of the leaders in the Legislature, revealed today that upon the election of a Republican Governor he will file a bill requiring that all persons who in the last two years obtained their civil service through non-competitive examinations must take new, open competitive examinations.

Forced to Take Tests

Under this proposed legislation scores of persons appointed during Governor Curley's administration would be forced to take competitive tests, in which they would be competing against other persons who originally were not permitted to try for the positions because of the non-competitive examination system.

While non-competitive examinations are perfectly legal under state civil service regulations, the present administration has abused this rule established to handle extraordinary cases, Senator Cotton charged. He pointed to the fact that various Senators and Representatives during the past year have been able to place sons, daughters, brothers, brothers-in-law and others under civil service protection at the State House through the non-competitive examination system.

The Lexington Senator charged that some of these appointments were directly the result of the Curley drive to obtain support of various legislators for some of his "must" legislation.

Non-competitive Law

The non-competitive examination privilege is stated in the civil service regulation as follows:

"No person shall be appointed to any position in the classified civil service except upon certification by the commissioner from an eligible list in accordance with the rules of the board; but if there is no suitable eligible list, or if the commissioner is unable to comply with a requisition in accordance with the rules of the board, the commissioner (state commissioner of civil service), subject to section 25, may authorize a provisional appointment or may authorize the appointing officer or board to select a suitable person who shall be subjected to a non-competitive examination, such provisional or non-competitive appointment to be subject to the rules of the board."

Temporary Appointments

In several cases during the past two years relatives of representatives and senators have been given temporary appointments in the state service. These temporary appointments for a 30-day period often have been renewed several times until at last a non-competitive examination was taken by the temporary office holders through which they were placed under civil service protection.

Senator Cotton charged that many of the appointments were not in the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Christian Science Lecture on WMCA

Owing to political commitments the regular radiocast of the Christian Science lecture from New York, transmitted on the first Monday of each month over Station WMEX, Boston, will be canceled. Those wishing to receive the lecture may tune in on Monday, Nov. 2, directly to Station WMCA, New York, where the lecture will originate. WMCA radiocasts on a frequency of 570 kilocycles, and may be found at the top of the dial above the location of WEEI.

The lecturer will be Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., who will be heard from First Church of Christ Scientist, New York City.

Pennsylvania Trains To Listen to Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—All through the night of Nov. 3 passengers on 10 crack Pennsylvania Railroad expresses will be able to sit up and listen to election returns, if they wish. Thirty lounge cars are being equipped with special radio receivers for this purpose, according to officials of the line.

This service is being offered on trains running in both directions between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington in the East, and Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other large cities to the west. The trains are: Broadway Limited, Liberty Limited, the Red Arrow, the Golden Arrow, Manhattan Limited, the Clevelander, Cincinnati Limited, the American, the Spirit of St. Louis, and the St. Louisan.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "Hands Across the Sea." "The Astonished Heart" and "Red Peppers." Plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Fenway: 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:12. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40 Also "Rose Bowl," featuring William Frawley, Eleanor Whitney and Tom Brown. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45. "March of Time"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon: "Through the Looking Glass," and other shorts.

EXETER — Craig Reynolds and June Travis in "Jailbreak." 2:12, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Piccadilly Jim," with Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans. 3:14, 6:05, 8:55.

BOSTON—"The Girl on the Front Page," featuring Edmund Lowe and Gloria Stuart. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Living Models," revue.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pepper," with Irvin S. Cobb. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two in a Crowd," featuring Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," starring Jack Benny. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Seven Sinners," featuring Edmund Lowe. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Trinidad," "Sunkist Stars at Palm Springs," "Krazi Inventions," "Touring the Sport World," "Stars of Tomorrow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN—"Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hearts in Bondage." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Red Nichols and his orchestra, also Blackstone the magician with cast of 40 entertainers.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45, a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY—"China Clipper," featuring Pat O'Brien. 3, 6:20, 9:25. "Love Begins at 20," with Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

TREMONT "I Stand Condemned," featuring Harry Baur. 10:30 a. m., 1:27, 4:30, 8:19. Also "Small Town Girl," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor. 9:45, 11:44 a. m., 2:59, 6:25, 9:51.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, soloist. 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown. 3:30.

Music

OPERA HOUSE — Symphony orchestra, conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff, national director of the WPA music project. Heinrich Gebhard, conductor. 8:15.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Concert by J. Langendoen, violoncellist, and Edmond Boucher, bass. Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2. Admission free.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM — Address on "Public Education at the Crossroads" by Dr. Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Lecture on "Spain and the Fate of Europe" by Dr. Scott Nearing. 7:45.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Lecture on "Current Events" by James Ernest King. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

GERMANIC MUSEUM (Harvard University)—Lecture on the modern German poet, Paul Ernst, by Professor Carl Viëtor, of the University of Giessen. 4:30.

Aberhart Hints at Resigning If Alberta Doesn't Back Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 31—The possibility of Alberta again defaulting on a maturing bond issue looms following the recent announcement of Premier William Aberhart that the Social Credit Government had at present only $366,000 on hand to meet the Nov. 1 maturity of $1,250,000 Alberta 6 per cent bonds. The Premier said that he was afraid the Government would have to go to the Dominion again for assistance to meet this bond issue.

A dispatch from Ottawa, following this announcement, stated that conditions between the Federal Government and the Social Credit Government remained in the same position as when the Social Credit Government refused to accept the conditions of the Federal Department of Finance that the Dominion would assist the Province in its financing dilemma on the stipulation that future borrowings be passed upon by the proposed loan council board. Alberta's Premier refused to agree to this condition and on April 1, the Social Credit Government, for the first time in Canada's history, defaulted on a $3,000,000 Alberta bond maturity.

Aberhart's Warning

When addressing a gathering in Coronation, Premier Aberhart warned his audience that unless the citizens of Alberta co-operated with the Social Credit Government he might have to throw up his hands. In discussing the issuing of stamped scrip or prosperity bonds, he declared that this scheme had been only partly successful owing to the fact that "some alleged Social Crediters and others would not take them back in change from storekeepers." He then added: "If the people do not co-operate any better than that with the dividend principle and use their own Alberta credit it is possible that in six months, or maybe in three months, I will have to throw up my hands and say, 'I can do nothing for you. You must use your own credit.'"

Meanwhile, the preparation for the establishment of the Social Credit system in Alberta progresses and E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that Credit Houses would be in operation in each of the 11 constituencies in the northern part of the province by Nov. 15. These such Houses will be open to receive deposits of money to be converted into "Alberta Credit," while other work to be carried on in each Credit House will be the making up of accounts and preparing of pass books, and other details which will be entailed in the payment of basic dividends of Alberta Credit.

The initial issue of $236,000 of stamped scrip by the Social Credit Government resulted in $140,000 of these prosperity bonds being turned in to the Government for redemption in cash on the first redemption date. On the second redemption date, one month later, some $60,000 was turned in for redemption as the holders were unable to pass it on to others.

The Provincial Government has already announced that it is now considering the issuance of stamp script in part payment of salaries of members of the civil service, there being approximately 2200 employees of the Provincial Government. A circular issued by the provincial treasurer dealing with the proposal states: "It is not the desire to fix any definite percentage of salary which any civil servant should accept in prosperity certificates, and we are relying on each civil servant to purchase from his or her salary a moderate amount of certificates each month."

A recent move on the part of those opposed to the Social Credit principles of government is shown in the formation of "The Peoples' League of Alberta Edmonton Section." This is the start of a proposed province-wide organization, non-partisan in politics, aimed "to unite all persons who believe that the policies of the present Provincial Government threaten the liberty and economic security of the individual and the general welfare of the Province, and who are prepared to pledge themselves to maintain democratic institutions and to advance better methods of solving our social and economic problems."

Hansen Steps Out

The second serious break from the ranks of the Social Credit members of the Alberta Legislature has taken place with the repudiation by the Social Credit party of James Hansen, member for Taber and also mayor of that town, following Mr. Hansen's announcement that he could no longer stand by the platform on which he was elected. Mr. Hansen stated he had no complaint personally against the Premier or the Government, but that his fight is with the Social Creditors in his riding who have been trying to do his thinking for him.

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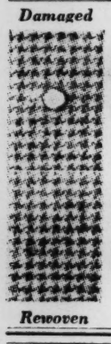
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Both Parties In Final N. E. Drive

(Continued from Page 9)

to a more polished and compact point than have similar unions in other states.

Make Overtures

Candidates always find it necessary to make overtures to labor. This year they are actually concentrating most of their efforts towards winning labor. In Massachusetts labor is believed by some to hold the balance of the election this year.

That is why Massachusetts newspaper readers have been seeing so much space devoted to the views of John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Robert J. Watt, secretary of the same organization.

Governor Curley is endorsed by Mr. Gatelee and by no less a labor leader than William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Watt has denied that he endorsed John W. Haigis, GOP gubernatorial candidate, although he concedes that Mr. Haigis has a satisfactory labor record.

It is interesting to note that both parties will bring their campaigns to a climax in Boston and both in the same building. The Republicans hold forth at the Garden tonight and expect 22,000 to jam the structure to the beams to hear short addresses by members of the state ticket and the principal speech by John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman.

Torchlight Parade

Preceding tonight's rally, Republicans will have a torchlight parade down Boylston street, up Tremont street, down Temple place, and up Washington street, through Haymarket square to the North Station.

The Democratic cohorts will return from the foray into the farms of Western Massachusetts tonight or tomorrow in plenty of time for tomorrow night's rally. The full state ticket, presided over by James Roosevelt, will be heard.

This rally was arranged by Governor Curley after he heard plans for the Republican turnout. In order to obtain the Garden, he was compelled to arrange for the postponement of a rodeo show. The Governor had planned to make his supreme appeal at this rally but he has been indisposed the past few days and it was not known whether he will speak or not.

Once These Luxuries Could Be Ordered by Mail

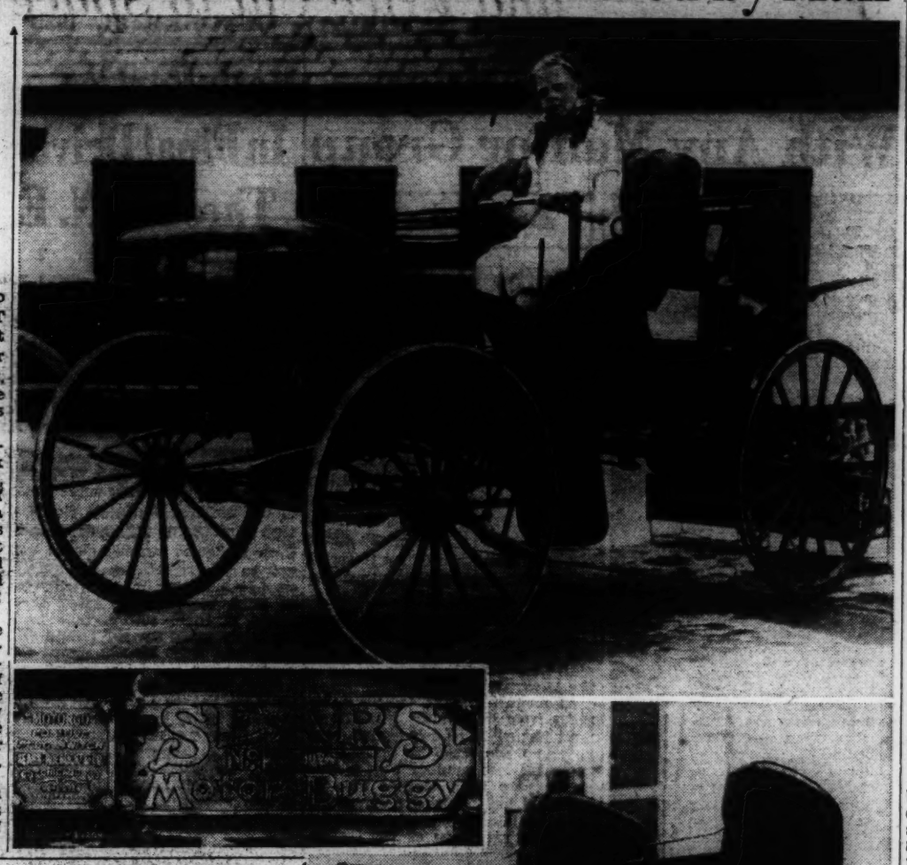
So close to the carriage is this "Sears Motor Buggy" that a horse can almost be imagined out front. A further stage in the evolution of the automobile is the Sears two-seated trailer, forerunner of the rumble seat.

Sears Roebuck may be able to supply the axle for a 1909 Model T Ford, as its catalogue states, but whether it could find the parts for its own motor buggy, vintage of 1902, is unknown. One such machine stands today in front of Prescott's Garage, Wells River, Vt.

Made by the International Harvester Company, the Sears Roebuck Motor Buggy had two cylinders, friction drive, and a tiller instead of wheel. Driving the buggy was a totally "blind" operation, as far as instruments were concerned. Except for the ignition key, the dashboard was bare. There was total disregard of air resistance and streamlining in the buggy's construction.

Wheels were built for endurance rather than comfort. Hard, wood-rimmed carriage wheels lasted remarkably well on the bad roads of the era. Rear-view mirrors were unknown and unnecessary. Few dared to stay behind or near the "contraption" while it was under way. Probably for the same reason, bumpers were lacking.

When there was an overflow in the vehicle, a two-wheel trailer was added at a later date, forerunner of the modern rumble seat.



When Autos Were Very Young

Above—The Sears Motor Buggy. Inset—The Nameplate. Lower—A Two-Seated Trailer

Less Relief Need Seen in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Substantial declines in the number of new applications for unemployment relief were taken by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York today to indicate that the long-sought liquidation of welfare work here was under way.

In a report to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Administration showed that there had been a drop of 69 per cent in new cases added to public relief rolls, but it foresaw a protracted period during which aid would have to be granted, holding that the 868,000 persons in New York state still dependent upon home relief could not reasonably be expected to find work in private places of employment automatically.

"It is evident that the reservoir of families being driven upon relief for the first time, the most discouraging fact of the relief situation in earlier years, is drying up in the heat of rekindled factory fires," the Administration report says.

The report emphasized, however, that "in 1936, as in 1931, state aid is a necessity, not a choice." The $30,000,000 relief bond issue upon which voters will ballot next Tuesday at present constitutes the only major source from which relief assistance can be expected for the present winter, it was indicated.

"The more than seasonal decrease during the spring and summer of 1936 indicates that the peaks and valleys in the year to come may prudently be expected to be lower than in the 12 months just past if private employment and pay rolls maintain their current levels," the report continues.

New York city relief rolls did not exhibit the same favorable trend as those in upper New York State, but the Administration attributed such a condition to the delayed recovery of factory pay rolls here.

Excluding outlays of the Works Progress Administration, total costs of relief for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 amounted to $173,574,719. Of this amount, the Federal Government contributed 18 per cent, the state 38 per cent and local communities 44 per cent.

Members of the State Administration signing the report, whose duties are to be transferred to the reorganized department of social welfare prior to the end of the current fiscal year, included Frederick I. Daniels, chairman; Thomas Crimmins, Paul S. Livermore, Solomon Lowenstein, Joseph P. Ryan and Alfred H. Schoellkopf.

Hotel Men Crowd New York To Enjoy National Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—"Mine host" is in New York City from inns all over the country for the twenty-first National Hotel Exposition at Grand Central Palace coincident with the fiftieth anniversary of the New York State Hotel Association. An elaborate program of social events is being offered, opening yesterday and continuing through Thursday.

The exposition is humming with activity, for in the past 12 months there has been a tremendous pick-up in the hotel business.

In addition to the staples of hotel use, the attention of hotel men is being attracted by a number of new gadgets, among which is a little machine which detects counterfeit money, a mechanism for removing water from flooded floors when a guest has neglected to turn off the bath water, and a liquid to tenderize tough meat.

Silver burnishers, electric dishwashers, frozen vegetables and tall cheeses rub arms, and there are new designs in carpets and curtains; new models of vegetable peelers and bake ovens, and a number of new patented foods with names designed to tempt the palate.

Edward V. Jaeger Retires

Edward V. Jaeger, who has been a general partner of Redmond & Co. for a number of years, will retire from the firm at the end of this month. His wife, Elsa W. Jaeger, will become a special partner of Redmond & Co. Mr. Jaeger will continue to make his headquarters with Redmond & Co. when in New York.

Teachers Campaign In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—The 60,000 members of the Pennsylvania State Education Association are urged in its current Bulletin to vote for candidates for the Legislature who are known to be in favor of "adequate school legislation." The major purpose in seeking support of legislators, it is pointed out, is to "strengthen the educational safeguards placed about our children."

The association's president, Mary B. McAndrew of Carbondale, writing in the Bulletin, asks the teachers to interpret their legislative program to individual candidates in terms of specific needs, and to make known the attitudes of these candidates to such needs. She recommends that teachers make personal contacts with candidates.

"School people should have no hesitancy in establishing cordial and friendly relations with candidates for public office," Mrs. McAndrew declares. "To the extent that a mutual bond of understanding and confidence exists between PSEA members and the elected members of the General Assembly, to such an extent will education prosper through desirable legislation and will the public schools be better dwelling places for the development of Pennsylvania's future citizens."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Al Roth's Syncopators	Political talk (D)	Political talk (Cit. Ed.)	Sports and recordings
5:15 Al Roth's Syncopators	Political talk (D)	Political talk (R)	News period
5:30 Bluebirds, vocal trio	Political talk (Mass. Prog.)	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45 Political talk (Ind. Coal.)	Political speaker (D)	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15 "News of Youth"	Political speaker (R)	Casey's football scores	Political talk (D)
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	Talk, James Roosevelt (D)	Sports and recordings
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Political speaker (D)	Talk, Governor Curley (D)	Bill Farren, sports
7:00 Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (R)	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (R)
7:30 Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Political talk (R)	Political talk (R)
7:45	Political talk (Mass. Prog.)	Political talk (Cit. Ed.)	Political talk (D)
8:00 Address, Col. Frank Knox	Talk, Richard Cleveland, for	Saturday Night Party: va-	Address, Rev. Charles E.
8:15 Address, Col. Frank Knox	Jeffersonian Democrats	riety, with Walter O'Keefe;	Coughlin
8:30 Football Revue: Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kluser's Orch.	Address, Alfred E. Smith	Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde	Political talk (D)
8:45	Address, Alfred E. Smith	Grofe's Orchestra	Talk, Governor Curley
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Irene Bordoni; Bill Robinson; orch.	Address, Alfred E. Smith	"Snow Village" sketch	Talk, Governor Curley
9:15 Address, President Roosevelt	Address, Alfred E. Smith	"Snow Village" sketch	Political talk (R)
9:30 Address, President Roosevelt	Political rally (R)	Address, President Roosevelt	Political talk (D)
9:45 Address, President Roosevelt	Political rally (R), John	Address, President Roosevelt	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:00 Address, President Roosevelt	Hamilton, speaker	Address, President Roosevelt	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:15 Address, President Roosevelt	Talk, John Hamilton	Address, President Roosevelt	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:30 Address, Governor Landon	Political talk (R)	Address, Governor Landon	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
10:45 Address, Governor Landon	Political talk (R)	Address, Governor Landon	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:15 Political talk; Goodman's Or.	Political speaker (D)	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	National Barn Dance	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	National Barn Dance	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast Services

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	American Pageant of Youth;	Natural science dramatiza-	Political talk (D)
12:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	tions; orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	"Symphonietta"; recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	tra concert; Dorothy Ken-	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 Viola and piano recital	dirick, pianist; Jan Peerce,	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15 Phil Saltman, pianist	tenor soloist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30 Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	Political speaker (D)	Political talk (D)	Italian musical program: so-
1:45 loists; vocal trio	Political speaker (D)	Samovar Serenade	loists; orchestra
2:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Magic Key: musical comedy	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Political talk (D)
2:15 Reed Kennedy, baritone;	stars; Frank Parker, tenor;	Landt Trio and White	"Deep South": recording
2:30 Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Joseph B. Kennedy, com-	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Concert of Singing Stars";
2:45 Garden talk	mentator	dramatic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00 Los Angeles Philharmonic	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:15 Orchestra concert	Political speakers (S)	soloists; orchestra	recorded concert
3:30 Los Angeles Philharmonic	Political speaker (R)	"Grand Hotel" sketch	"Symphonic Hour"; classical
3:45 Orchestra concert	Political speaker (R)	'Grand Hotel" sketch	Political talk (D)
4:00 Political talk	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	Political speaker (D)	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15 Political talk	Emerson Fosdick; music	Political speaker (D)	Organ recital
4:30 Sunday Serenade	Political speaker (U)	Political speaker (D)	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
4:45 Sunday Serenade	Norman Thomas, address (S)	Political speaker (R)	instrumental soloists
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Political speakers (R)
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Political speakers (R)
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Political speakers (R)
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	Political speakers (R)
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; reports	National amateur hour: Benny	Political speaker (D)
6:15 Grier and his orchestra	Political speaker (R)	Rubin; orchestra	Political talk (D)
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	Political speaker (D)	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life";
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	Political speaker (D)	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00 Political talk (R)	Political speaker (R)	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 News; Sunday Musicale	Political speaker (D)	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard";
7:30 Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Governor Curley address	Fireside Recital	recital; talk; orchestra
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Political speaker (R)	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitans; quintet
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	Political talk, Senator	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Music for Dancing"; Brusi-
8:15 concert orchestra	James A. Reed, Missouri's	ander, director	loff's Orchestra; soloists
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	National Jeffersonian Dem-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	20th Century Serenade
8:45 Bobby Breen; orchestra	ocrat	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Political talk (D)
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour: Har-	Walter Winchell	andre, director	Political rally (D), from Bos-
9:15 old Bauer, pianist; sym-	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	ton Garden
9:30 phony orchestra, Alexander	rieties: Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Political rally (D), from Bos-
9:45 Smallens, conducter	mona; King's Men	Music: soloists; orchestra	ton Garden
10:00 "Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	"Carnegie Hall of the Air":	Political rally (D), from Bos-
10:15 "Community Sing"	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Minneapolis Symphony Or.,	ton Garden
10:30 "Community Sing"	Reports; rally (D)	Erno Rapee, conductor;	Political rally (D), from Bos-
10:45 Talk, H. V. Kaltenborn	Weather; political rally (D)	Maria Jeritza, soprano	ton Garden

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: E. Robert Schmitz, pianist.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WEEI, Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
2:15	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

2:15	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., for Good Neighbor League.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Gov. James M. Curley.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Gary Cooper in "The Virginian."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Congressman William Lemke, for Union Party.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Addresses, Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox.

11:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WEAF—National), Addresses, President Roosevelt and James A. Farley.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

FOR the fourth pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts (Oct. 30-31) Dr. Koussevitzky had elected to present Stravinsky's Suite from his ballet, "Le Baiser de la Fée"; the Dvořák Violin Concerto, with Ruth Posselt as soloist, and the Schumann Symphony in D minor.

Strictly speaking the Stravinsky Suite was "new" to Boston, although it had been played by the Boston orchestra in Cambridge, in March of 1935, under the direction of the composer. This is the work which, written in 1928, was dedicated to "the muse of Tchaikovsky." After the Cambridge performance we said that the music emphasized Tchaikovsky's worst weaknesses while failing to reflect his real greatness. Yesterday we felt that perhaps, a year and a half before we had taken this music too seriously. It seemed now a very charming little thing, "Fire-Bird" diluted with "Sleeping Beauty," full of pretty fancies and lively rhythms.

We suspect that Dr. Koussevitzky had a great deal to do with this different impression. The conductor has never accepted Stravinsky's own account of his music as something removed from human understanding, interpretation or criticism. He has found beauty, even romantic beauty, in these scores, and has expressed it with that ardor which marks his approach to his art. In our opinion he understands. Stravinsky's music better than Stravinsky understands it. The composer would be wise to let Dr. Koussevitzky do his conducting for him.

Miss Posselt is a young woman, born in Medford, Mass., who as a child studied with Emanuel Ondříček, and later, after she had won the Schubert Memorial Prize in 1929, under Jacques Thibaud in Paris. She has played in recitals and with orchestras here and abroad.

The Dvořák Concerto was a semi-novelty in Boston. It was last played at a concert of the Boston orchestra by Albert Spalding in 1919. Although it cannot be placed among the great works in this form, it is pleasing for its melodic fecundity and for its engaging rhythms. Miss Posselt, looking rather like Mélisande, performed the solo part with an ample technique, a good though not a big tone, and with musical intelligence. Her bowing was a little stiff and there were moments when tonal quality was sacrificed to speed. She was applauded long and heartily.

L. A. S.

Coward Serial Completed

NOEL COWARD published the final installment of his one-act-play serial at the Colonial Theater last evening. Again we saw a riotous opening, a serious interlude and a finale with music.

"Ways and Means" presents Mr. Coward and Miss Gertrude Lawrence as a married pair, flat broke in a friend's Riviera villa where their tenure as guests is drawing to a close. When the Casino has taken what money they can scrape together, they are saved by the incursion of a burglar, the discharged servant of friends, who robs the house and gives them the money "because they've always been so nice" to him. There is a little flaw here in the Cowardian technique. The burglar binds and gags them—but the money is left in an open drawer. The lines are amusingly absurd for the most part, but Mr. Coward's incidental sally into metaphysics is lacking in both knowledge and taste.

The closing piece, "Family Album," is a Georgian fling at the Victorians. The 1860 family's mourning for dear papa is enlivened by memories of childhood, by the stimulation of wine and finally by an exposure of what an old reprobate papa actually was. This is one of the lesser inspirations of its author.

The centerpiece, "Still Life," is a serious study of a man and a woman, both married, who are thrown together in a railway station waiting room, find themselves involved in a love affair and finally part. Even their parting is ruined by the chance arrival of an acquaintance. The piece is well conceived, expertly constructed, realistically set and brilliantly directed.

The whole company distinguished itself again in all three plays. We shall have more to say about the series next Tuesday.

L. A. S.

New Motion Pictures

THE Metropolitan's pretentious new show outdoes anything else presented there this season. "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," the film version of Barry Benefield's novel; Blackstone, the magician, and Red Nichols and his Pennies, one of the more prominent jazz aggregations, are the chief items on the program.

The most moving and, for that reason, the most successful sequences of "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie" occur in the first third of the film, which portrays the development of affection between the pathetic little Paul Darnley and Carrie Snyder, a woman of no reputation, whose love of the child serves as a regenerating force in her life. Carrie, driven out of town by a citizens' committee, returns when she hears that Paul has been left an orphan. With the boy and a small orphan girl named "Lady," she journeys North, becomes successful, and bring up the children as her own.

The second phase of the story, when the children have grown up, lacks somewhat that poignant quality responsible for much of the story's appeal. A more or less routine love triangle develops and the melodramatic finish, which departs from the novel, is a weak device. In developing this section of the story, Mr. Benefield's artful prose is noticeably lacking to aid plausibility.

Gladys George contributes a genuine and appealing portrait as Carrie; Jackie Moran and Charlene Wyatt are splendid as the children; Arline Judge does well by the grown-up "Lady," and John Howard plays Paul with sincere feeling.

"Libeled Lady," co-starring Myrna Loy, William Powell, Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy, at Loew's State and Orpheum, is easily the rowdiest and not the least amusing farce to appear on local screens this season. As the title implies, it is about a $5,000,000 libel suit and the devious methods by which it is avoided. Mr. Powell shows that, besides his ability at sauve comedy, he can indulge in slapstick with the best of them. Miss Harlow is amusing and Miss Loy is delightful as ever.

At one point in "Ladies in Love," at the Keith Memorial, one of the ladies in question remarks, "The trouble with us is that we just keep on talking about love." That also is one of the troubles with the film itself in which the Misses Constance Bennett, Loretta Young, Janet Gaynor and Simone Simon have been brought together for a quartet of romances in Budapest.

The first three young women are poor girls who pool their resources and move into an expensive apartment. It is not hard to guess that they are soon pursuing and being pursued by gentlemen of various estates and fortunes.

The girls are played engagingly enough but Director Edward H. Griffith apparently could not decide whether he wanted the film to be an engagingly casual comedy or a bitter-sweet romance. The result is that it never succeeds fully in being either.

J. D. B.

Art Research Fellow Honored

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian and Muhammadan Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has been made an honorary member of the Bhanadarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona, India, by vote of that institution. According to the director of the institute, the honor has been conferred in appreciation of Dr. Coomaraswamy's services to the cause of Indian art and Indology. He is the author of many books on Indian thought and philosophy. Recently his lecture, "Patron and Artist" or "The Normal View of Art," given at Wheaton College, was published, and his book, "The Transformation of Nature in Art," which came out last year, gives a more developed statement of his philosophy.

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Purging Plan Proposed For Civil Service

(Continued From Page 9)

interests of efficient state service but merely a convenient way of settling political debts incurred by the Governor during his drive to force through the Legislature various "pet" measures.

There is no doubt, Senator Cotton says, that the Governor made numerous job promises during his legislative fights and he insists some of the non-competitive civil service appointments were the result of these promises.

Many Qualified

However, he agreed that many of the persons appointed were qualified for their present positions. Under the proposed legislation for competitive examinations, he explained, those qualified would not be disturbed by the results. In fact they would have the advantage of several months' service in office, thus giving them a more complete knowledge of the position.

Those persons who are incompetent, however, he said, would be weeded out quickly and the state civil service benefited thereby.

This Cotton civil service plan is part of a program the Republicans are developing with which to clean up the State House, if a Republican Governor is elected.

Many political leaders, including some Democrats, consider the civil service conditions on Beacon Hill a major black mark against Governor Curley's record of the last two years.

As in the case of other major potential clean-up reforms planned by Republicans, success depends entirely upon the election of John W. Haigis as Governor, according to Senator Cotton and others. If Charles F. Hurley is elected, they contend, he will veto the legislation and thus block a clean-up drive despite the expected sizable Republican majority in the House and Senate.

England's Missions Reaching Out For India's Outcastes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The movement of India's 50,000,000 untouchables away from the somewhat debased forms of Hinduism they have hitherto professed is becoming so pronounced that the Church Missionary Society in England is arranging to send out 300 additional workers to endeavor to gather more of these people into the Christian fold.

For this purpose an appeal is being made here for £25,000 to cover the initial cost.

There are in India already 6,000,000 Christians, of whom two thirds have sprung from the untouchable classes. The plan of campaign is therefore to brigade unconverted villages with Christian ones, resident Indian teachers being posted in tracts new to missionary enterprise.

As the untouchables conduct their affairs upon a communal system and habitually consult with one another before making any important change in their ways of living, it has also proved necessary to deal with each village as a whole.

A factor in the situation is that change of religion in India has political as well as social and moral implications. Under the constitutional reforms now being introduced, for example, a number of seats in the new legislatures are earmarked for particular communities. Change-over from one religion to another, therefore, is liable to affect the balance of power.

This is so well recognized that Moslem, Sikh and Hindu agents are already at work, each endeavoring to spread the influence of his own tenets among the untouchables. This makes it the more desirable that Christianity also should be adequately represented.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Baltimore Sun Declines To Back Landon Cause

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Baltimore Sun, independent Democratic paper which announced Sept. 11 that it could not support President Roosevelt for re-election, says today it cannot support Governor Landon for the presidency.

Candidates of the two major parties, the paper says in an editorial, "are heavily tarred with the same stick . . . of authoritarian government." For that reason, the Sun says it "will not attempt to influence the voters in favor of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon."

WPA to Teach Golf On Melrose Links

SOMETHING new in WPA projects was revealed in Melrose today when George W. Rogers, superintendent of the park department, announced that free golf instruction will be given as an added project, under the WPA. Roland Hancock, professional at the Mt. Hood municipal golf course will be the instructor with headquarters at St. Clement's Hall, 541 Main street.

Plenty of Bait Used in Effort To Catch Negro Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Probably never before in American political history has so much time and money been voted by the major political parties to the Negro vote.

Just how much must remain a matter of conjecture, but enough facts have come to light here in the past week to show the general character of the efforts being devoted.

Democrats have been particularly active through the medium of the Good Neighbor League, a subsidiary of the Democratic National Committee under the direction of Dr. Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald, who now ranks as one of the able Roosevelt political advisers although his handiwork is often felt rather than seen.

Efforts Made

Figures submitted by this organization to the clerk of the House of Representatives under requirements of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act reveal for the first time the extent of attention which the Good Neighbor League has devoted to attraction of the Negro vote. Efforts have been made from other directions, but apparently the bulk of this task has been delegated by the Democratic National Committee to Mr. High.

The Republicans have not been idle in the face of this threat to their long-established hold over the Negro vote. One example of their procedure recently come to light here was a donation of $5 to every Negro preacher in the State of Maryland. The $5 was accompanied by a letter which read as follows:

Letter Sent Out

"Dear Brotner:

"The campaign will soon end and on Nov. 3, we will go to the poll with our congregations and vote for the party which has been the most helpful to our people, the Republican Party.

"I want to thank you for the services which you have given and I am enclosing a small token to your church. We are making a similar donation to over 400 churches in Maryland, with the hope that it will do some good.

"I am exceedingly sorry that it is so small. But it is so, first because it is all that we could get, second because what we did get to distribute in this manner had to go to so many places.

"I am sure you will appreciate our situation and will be charitable toward us."

"Hoping for your continued confidence and the success of our party on Nov 3. . . ."

Signed by Group

The letter was signed by a group, including a prominent Maryland negro clergyman and several state Republican leaders.

Democrats have apparently made no such regularized contributions to negro preachers, but expenditures of the Good Neighbor League show payments of considerable sums of varying amounts as "expenses" to negro clergymen for numerous trips to the New York headquarters of the league. Many of the trips were in connection with "emancipation celebrations."

For such celebration on Sept. 21, Elder Michaux, probably the most widely known negro evangelist in the country, took his famous choir with him to New York. For this he received $1154.27 for railroad fare and $100 for bus fare for the choir. $499.50 for "meals and lodgings" for the choir and $128.50 for his own expenses.

The list of other negro clergymen who received expenses is long and detailed. Sums paid range from as little as $30 to as high as $850 for one day's work.

Some of the money for this work emanated directly from the Democratic National Committee in the form of "loans." Large sums also came from the few wealthy individuals who are backing the Roosevelt cause. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany during the World War, was the largest contributor with more than $15,000. Joseph Davies, husband of the former Mrs. Edward Hutton, gave $2000; Donald Richberg, one-time head of NRA, gave $4000.

Gain in Power Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the end of 1935 Britain had 6,901,000 consumers of electricity, an increase of 791,000 over the previous year, annual returns issued here state. The number of units sold showed the largest annual increase in any year since 1921, totaling 13,030,000,000 units, an increase over 1934 of 1,562,000,000.

Piano's Size and Price Cut to Space and Budget

Makers find business coming back with adaptation of instrument to modern ways of living—Hand-built grands said to hold their own for quality.

The old parlor upright piano, center of "gay nineties" fun, repository of family photographs and terror of the furniture movers, has "gone modern," and has once again been restored to its former social position.

The old "music box" has achieved this amazing recovery by reducing size, weight and price—and acquiring a "chic" manner as well. The method in which this was done is truly a story of a remarkable turning about of the habits of an industry which could match any in the country for conservatism.

Piano makers, when they got to surveying their industry with an unprejudiced eye, came to the not very consoling conclusion that the old upright had hardly changed its characteristic form since its original design. It was bulky, heavy, awkward to move into a house, and was never designed for smaller living quarters which are the vogue today.

Desk-High

Having accepted this conclusion, they redesigned the upright piano from the "floor up." Instead of the heavy piano that only father could move when mother wanted to clean behind it, piano makers designed an upright that was desk high, that could fit into the space of a small table, that could be closed up to look like a buffet, and which on occasion could be used for serving meals.

For the traditional walnut and mahogany finishes, makers substituted modernized styling, period designs and colors. Technicians looked at the inside of the case which only the tuner bothered about, restrung the "harp" so that the strings would have a vibrating length equal to a baby grand or medium grand, yet enclosed in a smaller area. They developed a smaller efficient action which was another factor in keeping the case size down.

From $250 to $500

For all this styling and change in shape, the piano builders sensibly priced their product at a lower figure, which would make a piano fall within the average income. From a minimum of about $750 for the older upright, they brought the newer uprights down to about $250. There are, of course, lower prices than this in the field. For a top price, the new pianos were held at about $500.

This price policy has apparently been sound. The makers caught a public which has been paying up to these figures for radio sets. They also impressed those serious-minded parents who will deliberately afford these things for their own or their children's welfare, but who had passed up older prices as unthinkable.

Sales Go Up

The results of this policy are shown in recent figures of the piano industry. Piano sales have boomed. The depression accounted for the elimination of 43 out of 80 piano companies. The remaining 37, however, with the new styled pianos, have reported a gain of 132 per cent in sales since 1932.

Today the sales of vertical pianos surpass grand piano sales. Seventy per cent of pianos sold today are the new style verticals, while 30 per cent are grands. The sales of grand pianos, most of the makers say, continue steadily since they are a fine hand-built product which will always attract those who will pay the price and desire the best quality in an instrument.

Prestige Maintained

Countering the charges of those who claim that the piano has possibly lost prestige by this change, the makers counter that the newer styling and lower prices have allowed the purchase of pianos by many people to whom they were luxuries formerly. The longer range thinkers say that there is a constant revolt against the mechanical music of talkies and the radio which expresses itself in music created by one's own efforts. But even the radio itself through its amateur hours, its music appreciation hours and the new programs enabling listeners to accompany the radio on their own instruments create a steady demand for pianos as well as other musical instruments.

Latest Upright, 'Vertical' Model
Brought Down to Suit Small Rooms and Modest Bank Accounts

Littleton Revokes Gift to Princeton

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—District Attorney Martin W. Littleton of Nassau county, Republican, announced yesterday he was revoking a gift of his soldiers bonus money to Princeton University because he said faculty members, whom he accused of espousing "insane, immoral politics," favored socialism and the Roosevelt Administration.

Several years ago Princeton urged alumni to pledge their bonus money to a professors' retirement fund, Mr. Littleton said, and he did. He declared he recently read newspaper reports that various departments at Princeton gave majorities for Roosevelt in a straw poll and that some voted Socialist.

Asked yesterday to sign his bonus certificate so the university could cash it, Mr. Littleton said he wrote the following letter to G. C. Wintringer, controller of the institution.

"Believing that socialism and the New Deal are equally alien to the vital elements of our American Government, I decline to devote any money to which I am entitled because of my service in time of war to insure the economic future of professors of insane, immoral politics.

"If a life of scholarship and study has brought the Princeton faculty to this mental state, I agree that some retirements are desirable."

Master Photo Finishers Elect

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Master Photo Finishers of America, closing their thirteenth annual convention here, elected William H. Eichner of Washington, D. C., president, and re-elected Fred B. Fountain, Middletown, Conn., treasurer.

GOP Forecasts End to Slogan, 'As Goes Boston So Goes State'

(Continued From Page 9)

State one way or the other if the city's voting leans emphatically in one direction.

Preponderant Democratic voting has marked the Boston balloting of the last three gubernatorial campaigns, giving overwhelming margins to Joseph B. Ely in two of those elections and for James M. Curley in the 1934 voting. As a result, these Democratic candidates were elected.

Boston's Vote

Boston's voting in those campaigns was as follows:

1930	
Votes cast	305,329
For Ely (D)	137,944
For Allen (R)	63,804
1932	
Votes cast	363,391
For Ely (D)	182,987
For Youngman (R)	75,456
1934	
Votes cast	362,384
For Curley (D)	173,042
For Bacon (R)	77,384

Democratic margins in all cases were overwhelming. Mr. Ely's margin over Youngman in 1932 was the highest ever accorded a gubernatorial candidate in Boston. Mr. Curley won in Boston by 95,658 votes in 1934.

To go back to previous gubernatorial races, we find Boston still strongly Democratic in 1924, 1926 and 1928, but the Democratic margins were not as great in those days and hence were insufficient to sway the State away from a Republican choice.

These races polled the Boston votes as follows:

In Earlier Elections

1924	
Votes cast	213,961
For Curley (D)	125,047
For Fuller (R)	86,727
1926	
Votes cast	177,968
For Gaston (D)	100,094
For Fuller (R)	76,521
1928	
Votes cast	270,131
For Cole (D)	179,115
For Allen (R)	63,004

The year 1928 was rather an exception to the general rule, when the Democratic candidate polled a margin of more than 90,000 votes in Boston but failed to win the election. This race more than any other showed the wide distance in sentiment between Boston and the remainder of the State.

In 1934, the surprisingly large independent vote of 11,958 was cast in Boston of which 8321 went for Frank A. Goodwin, now Registrar of Motor Vehicles. On Nov. 3, a new high for independent votes is anticipated, largely from Democrats who revoked their party designations in the primaries to go independent.

Not since 1920 has Boston gone Republican in a gubernatorial race. Then it gave Cox a margin of 23,999 votes over his Democratic rival, J. J. Walsh. The last Republican victory in Boston for a presidential candidate was when Coolidge was running against Davis in 1924. The vote then was: Coolidge, 92,076; Davis, 73,629.

Harding was a Republican victor in Boston for the President's chair in 1920.

Garment Workers Give To Princeton Professors

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union announced last night five members had sent $500 to the Princeton University professors' retirement fund today to replace a gift withdrawn yesterday by Nassau County District Attorney Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Littleton announced he had withdrawn a pledge of his soldier's bonus because some Princeton teachers had been reported in favor of the Roosevelt Administration and some in favor of socialism in a recent poll.

In a letter to the university accompanying the check, David Dubinsky, president of the union, called the $500 gift "an expression of genuine indignation . . . against a contemptible attempt by a latter-day Tory and a representative of the so-called 'better classes' to intimidate voters . . ." Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of the magazine Foreign Affairs, also telegraphed $200 to Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton.

POLITICAL POLITICAL POLITICAL POLITICAL POLITICAL

★ ★

RESTORE DECENT GOVERNMENT

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FOR GOVERNOR

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LEVERETT SALTONSTALL — For Lieutenant-Governor

FREDERIC W. COOK — For Secretary

RUSSELL A. WOOD — For Auditor

FELIX FORTE — For Attorney General

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4. An independent judiciary.
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5. Non-collapsible overpasses.
   No Huntington Avenue cave-ins.
6. Fifty-cent waste baskets.
   Not $35 receptacles.
7. Humane relief without political threats.
   No discrimination against the needy because of politics.
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   The price of a market basketful has doubled.
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10. Lower taxes.
    No "balloon budgets".
11. Real jobs at real wages.
    Decent prosperity, not political serfdom.
12. Public service without arrogance, taxis or flowers.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Nov. 4	Cherbourg	Nov. 9	Nov. 3, 8:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 am
Europa	Nov. 6	Cherbourg	Nov. 12	Nov. 6, 1:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Nov. 7	Plymouth	Nov. 14	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 7	Nov. 2, 4:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:30 pm
Pres. [illegible]	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Project in Character Education—What of the Home?

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Building Character

5—In the Home Are Laid Foundations for Being a Good Neighbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School Minneapolis, Minn.

IF I should ask all parents today what it is that they most desire for their boys and girls, I am sure that they all would answer in much the same way. They do not desire wealth for them. There is too much responsibility attached to that, too many worries, too few satisfactions. They do not desire fame. They are aware of its disappointments and heartaches. They do not crave power: its temptations are too great. There are certain things, however, which they do believe belong to their children as their birthright. For example, they hope that they may have the satisfaction of interesting and profitable work. Also, they want them to experience the joy of a congenial home and happy companionship. They desire further that their pastimes and recreations shall be clean and wholesome. They would have them worthy participators in the welfare of their community and country. All these they have included in their plans for their future. There is one way that these may be realized, and that is through the elevation of character.

To be useful and advance in one's work, certain qualities are indispensable. Probably the most important of these is trustworthiness—the ability to be dependable under all circumstances. A second might be co-operation—the ability to work harmoniously with others. A third, a genuine love of work and a keen relish in accomplishment. These attitudes of mind become habits when the child is very young. His honesty largely depends upon his teaching and his environment. Homes basing their policies on fair dealing and straightforwardness usually produce children with these same qualities.

The elimination of fear is necessary in destroying dishonesty. Sensitive children will falsify in order to avoid condemnation and harshness. Patience and sympathetic understanding encourage truthfulness. The ability to co-operate with others is gained through practice in sharing, in helpfulness, in learning to work and play with others. Selfish ambitions have no part in co-operation. The child accustomed to hearing his family speak of others with respect and consideration often gains the habit of thinking in the same way. Real enjoyment in work comes through satisfaction in accomplishment. If the parent praises and commends honest endeavor, the child soon learns to anticipate his daily chores. It is right for him to have certain definite tasks in the household which are his own responsibility. The wise parent begins early to shift responsibility to the child in order that he may assume this point of view.

To acquire a happy home and maintain it requires careful thought and steadfast devotion to the ideal. The basis of good home-building is unselfishness. Boys and girls who grow up watching their parents' consideration for each other, who are required to share with brothers and sisters and to give due consideration to the needs of other members of the household, are gaining habits of thought conducive to good homemaking. There are certain policies established in the home that are of great value to younger members of the household in their education for domestic security. Boys and girls who have a part in the planning of the household budget and are aware of the amount of the family income are seldom unreasonable in their demands. If they learn what percentage of the income should be saved, what expended for church and charity, the amount for insurance, the allotment for rent and household expenses and the portion put aside for recreation and entertainment, they are apt to accept these standards as their own.

Nothing so robs a home of happiness and security as an evil temper. From babyhood days, any tendency along this line needs to be carefully handled and never ignored. The wise parent guards his own thinking at such times lest he be tempted to become impatient. Any attempt at discipline when one is angry is a failure. The child who is allowed to gain his end by outburst of temper is developing a serious handicap.

Keen enjoyment in wholesome pastimes and clean recreation is a splendid incentive during leisure hours. Very early the child may begin his interest in outdoor sports. He soon yearns to enjoy swimming, to play baseball, to run races, to join in competitive games. Later he plays tennis and golf. However, many children need stimulation along this line and the wise parent begins early to create enthusiasm. Children readily become interested in getting acquainted with the birds and in acquiring familiarity with trees and flowers. Family picnics are great fun and give fine opportunities for such instruction. Boys and girls who have learned to enjoy wholesome activities are not so easily tempted otherwise.

Nevertheless parents feel the necessity of giving their children authentic information regarding the many temptations assailing them today through distorted advertising and undesirable associates. Alert parents are placing before their boys and girls facts regarding the use of alcohol. Reliable reports and articles are available containing such facts and are being discussed and used in many homes. The mesmeric influence of evil must be uncovered so that the child may learn to protect himself.

It is in the home circle where boys and girls learn the fundamental principles of our democracy, there they become acquainted with its dangers and advantages, and they soon discern that the prosperity and security of a democracy depends upon the character of the individual citizen. It is here, too, that the child begins his interest in all mankind. He learns, first, to be a good neighbor; also he is taught to have no prejudices against any class of people and he acquires the knowledge that some members of all classes are endeavoring to find an amicable solution to social problems. He learns poise and consideration and deliberation, and he gains a keen desire to participate in projects for the benefit of all. It is in the home that he first learns about the cruelty, waste, and selfishness of war and the paramount necessity of destroying animosity and selfishness between nations.

In the quiet hours of confidences, parents impart to the child's inquiring mind knowledge concerning the one All Father, His tender, loving care, His ever Presence, His power, His availability, His unfailing protection; this is the rock against which wrong desires and sinful temptations beat in vain. True parenthood requires the highest type of courage and fidelity, but its compensations are great and its promises rich in fulfillment.

The last of this series of six articles will be published next Saturday.

Personal Habits

I must bathe often in order to be clean and neat.

I must take excellent care of my teeth, never neglecting them.

I must keep my desk, the floor, and the coat closet neat.

I must be clean in my thought and my speech.

I must associate with clean thinking and clean talking people.

I must hold my books correctly.

I must have correct posture at all times.

I must never chew gum or candy in public, as it is not polite and may be very annoying to someone.

I must keep pencils and fingers out of my mouth.

I must keep my tools in readiness for work.

I must not depend upon other people to furnish me with tools.

I must walk and talk quietly in classrooms, closets, and halls.

I must always conduct myself in a well-bred, polite manner.

I must keep my own room at home orderly.

I must share the responsibility of keeping my home orderly by putting away my own things.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale School pupils.

The School and Democracy

THE free common school is America's greatest gift to humanity. It belongs to the heritage of intelligent and responsible citizenship established by our pioneering forefathers. It is necessary to the success of our Republic. The school is the surest guarantee of our personal rights. It is the safeguard of our political liberties. It is the bulwark of our representative institutions. The school seeks to enrich and ennoble home life. It develops the skills needed in agriculture and industry. It helps to awaken ambition and to establish character. It emphasizes responsibility to the common good and the general welfare. The free school is the expression of a mighty faith. Because we believe in ourselves, in democracy, and in the future, we seek through the schools to improve the quality of our lives.—*A message to parents and citizens from the National Education Association.*

Teachers and Future Teachers

THE student population of teachers' colleges and normal schools may properly be called the "Future Teachers of America." During American Education Week, many classes in education will discuss teaching as a profession.

Such topics as "Why I Decided to Become a Teacher," "The Influence of the Teacher," and the like are timely subjects for English themes. A worthwhile project for English classes is the development by individual students or committees of leaflets on "Teaching as a Career." These should be written for young people of high-school age. Of help might be the article, "Shall I Become a Teacher?" by Joy Elmer Morgan, in the Journal of the National Education Association, January, 1936.

Clubs for Future Teachers

Another project for English or education classes is the development of plans for Future Teacher Clubs in high schools. A statement like the following may be useful to the teachers' college instructor in arousing the interest of those students preparing to teach in high school: (Such discussion may lead to the development of specific plans for local informal organization of "Future Teachers.")

"Dorothy Canfield Fisher has said, 'Every age has had its own art, the art which best expressed its aspirations. The art of the next century or so may be the art of teaching. Why not? To mold human beings into their finest possibilities involves the same epic struggle to create beauty and harmony out of stubborn material limitations which is the foundation of all great art.'

"Have you ever asked yourself why you chose teaching as your profession? Were you encouraged in this desire by any of your high school teachers? Do you plan to interest your best students in teaching, to urge them to consider teaching as a life work? It is a high privilege for any teacher to give encouragement and guidance to young people who form early the purpose to teach.

Purpose Of Clubs

"The high schools in Laramie, Wyo., and Walterboro, S. C., are pioneering in the development of local 'Future Teachers of America' clubs. The aims of these clubs are as follows:

"1. To help pupils who expect to become teachers to choose the high school subjects that would best further their career.

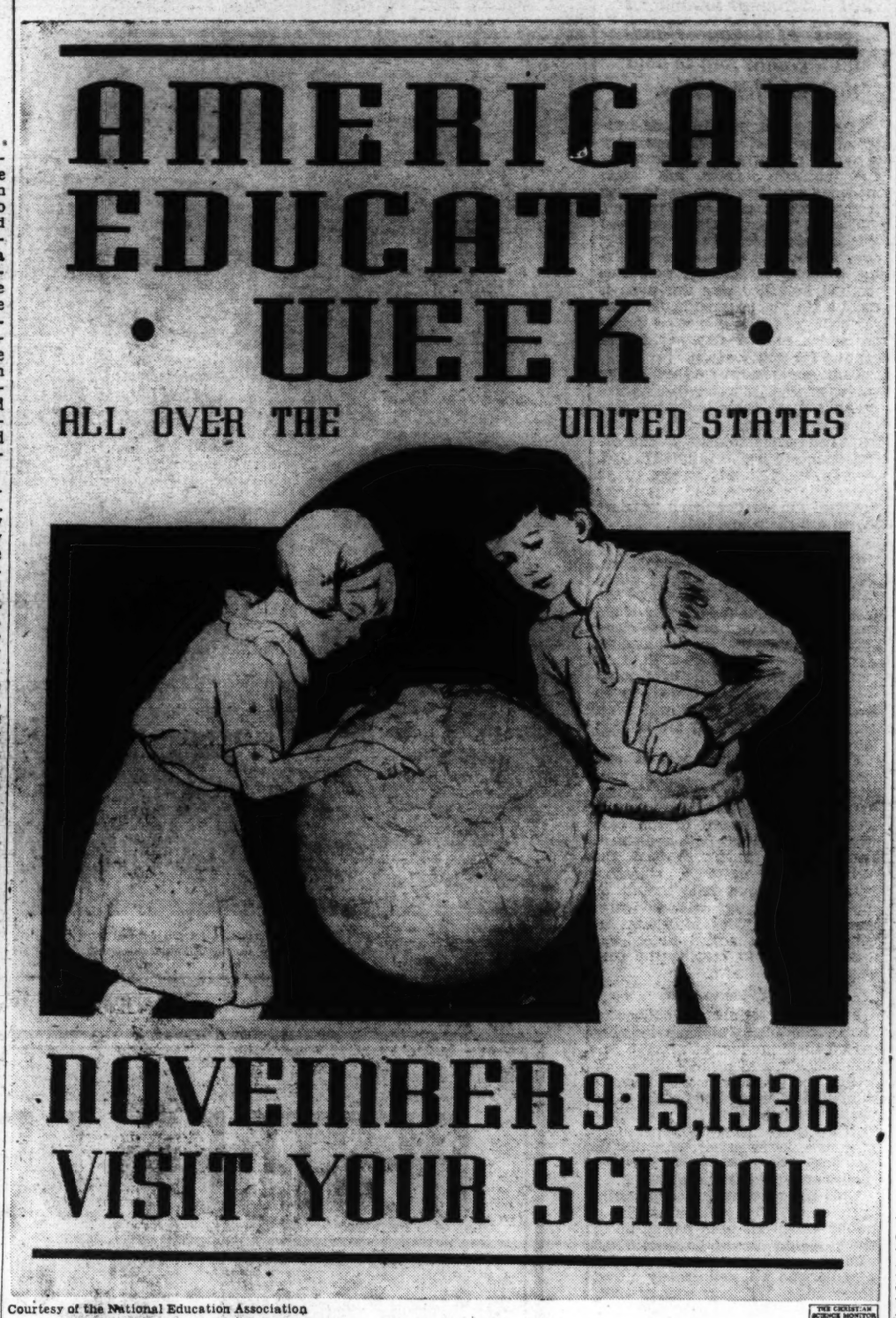
"2. To survey the curriculum of the colleges to find the one best suited to train them for their profession.

"3. To survey the field of teaching to guide the pupils in their choice for specialization.

"4. To study some of the common problems of the school room in order that those pupils may become familiar with the scope of class room management and instruction problems.

"5. To read stories of successful teachers.

"6. To act as a student reserve for substitute teaching when called on."



Courtesy of the National Education Association

Public Interest Needed

NO INSTITUTION has a more crucial responsibility for the future of American democracy than the public school. Never were individual, social, and governmental problems of America more complex, and more in need of orderly solution. One of the surest ways to safeguard our democracy and to solve its problems is the continued improvement of the public schools.

No particular group should be permitted to control the schools. Nothing should be permitted to quench the free flow of ideas in them. Yet that is already the plight of the schools in certain communities. Let us plan during American Education Week this year to so enlighten the people about the schools that they will not permit further inroads upon the freedom of teaching. Also that they will force retraction of any existing restrictions.

National elections will be held shortly before American Education Week. Much of the public's attention will be focused upon political issues and the results of the election. Meanwhile, as usual, the schools of the nation will be quietly bearing a major share in the preparation of the nation's youth for the tasks of citizenship. And to an increasing extent they will be helping adults to be better citizens.

The topic for American Education Week this year is "Our American Schools at Work." During this observance millions of American citizens will restudy the American schools of which our profession is their trustee. Let us make this occasion one of genuine rebirth of public interest in education.

Willard E. Givens,

Executive Secretary, National Education Association

From the Gay Yellow Gummed Sticker Being Used to Inform the Public of American Education Week. Slightly Enlarged

The Week in Action

American Education Week is observed annually to inform the public as to the needs, aims and achievements of the schools. The general theme for the 1936 observance is "Our American Schools at Work." Suggested daily topics follow:

Monday, Nov. 9—*The Story of the Schools.*

Tuesday, Nov. 10—*The Changing Curriculum.*

Wednesday, Nov. 11—*New Services to the Community.*

Thursday, Nov. 12—*The Unfinished Business of Education.*

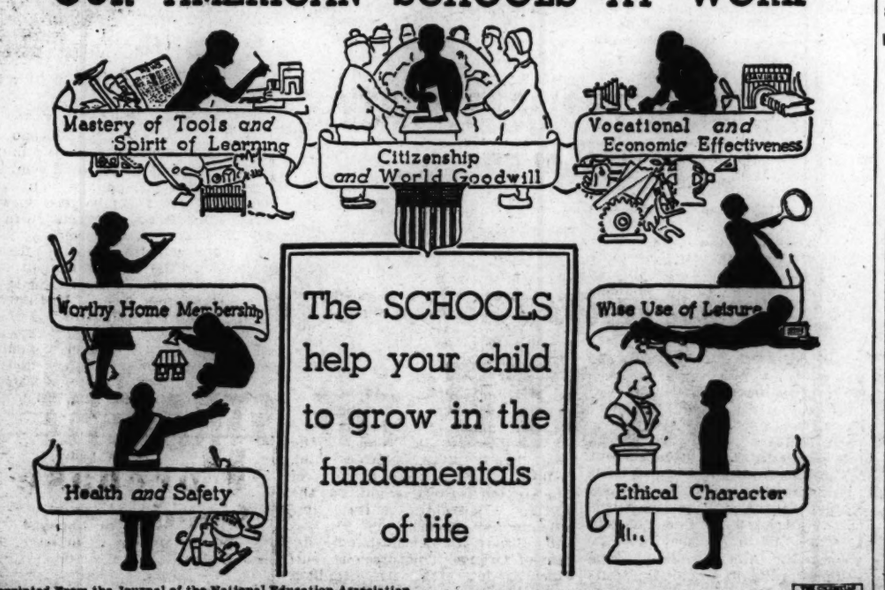
Friday, Nov. 13 — *Financing America's Schools.*

Saturday, Nov. 14—*Education for Physical Fitness.*

Sunday, Nov. 15—*Education for Character.*

The observance of A. E. W. has become more widespread each year since its inauguration in 1921. A movement that causes six million adult citizens to visit the schools, carries a message of the schools to 10,000,000 laymen, and calls forth proclamations from more than 35 governors and hundreds of mayors, is a project which challenges the attention of the entire educational profession. These are but a few of the tangible results of the 1935 observance.

The public school system of the United States is one of its greatest economic enterprises. It is the major interest of one fourth of the nation's population including teachers and pupils. Such a far-flung public service calls for the interest and attention of every thoughtful citizen if it is to succeed in achieving its purpose in a democratic society. For this reason A. E. W. is an occasion of special significance to the layman as well as to the educator.


OUR AMERICAN SCHOOLS AT WORK
Mastery of Tools and Spirit of Learning
Citizenship and World Goodwill
Vocational and Economic Effectiveness
Worthy Home Membership
The SCHOOLS help your child to grow in the fundamentals of life
Wise Use of Leisure
Health and Safety
Ethical Character

Reprinted From the Journal of the National Education Association

Thrift

I must not waste time.

I must never waste paper or any other material.

I must be careful not to mar or damage school furniture.

I must remember that my father helps to pay for these things, and they must not be destroyed.

I must not write on sidewalks, or deface buildings in any way.

I must not lose my cap or coat or sweater or anything else that my father works hard to buy for me.

I must try to earn something each week to deposit in the bank.

I must try to save my money and not spend it on candy or something else that is not good for me.

I must learn to be thrifty in every way that I can.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale School pupils.

Our Share as Parents

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Parents:

By the time this issue of the paper reaches every corner of the United States, American Education Week will be upon us. There are of course plenty of "weeks" for the celebration of this and that, perhaps too many; and yet, as parents and others interested in the guidance of children, we cannot but feel the good American Education Week can do for the schools and for all of us if we carry out its program.

The theme: Our American Schools at Work, is certainly of concern to all of us, whether we have children in the schools or not. Perhaps you all belong to an active P. T. A. which is carrying through a program for Nov. 9-15. In any case, the schools are at this time keeping open house, and would be glad to see every parent (including the cousins and the aunts). When you go, it is suggested by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, that you observe provisions made in the school for health, intellectual growth, social co-operation, and emotional stability; that you observe the ways in which the school attempts to develop confidence, success, and security on the part of the children.

You may like, also, to find out ways in which the home can co-operate more effectually. How can home and community be made a very real part of the child's education? How can the home routine be improved to help the child improve in his school work? Are there family projects and home activities that might be developed which would develop the interests of the children? All of these pictures cannot be formed at once, with one visit and a few scraps of conversation with teachers; but a beginning can be made or new ideas added, with Education Week as a definite time.

The National P. T. A. also suggests that parents be especially careful when visiting the school, not to embarrass their own children by discussing them before others. Really, speaking from the teacher's point of view (which I emphatically can), I think the school visiting of Education Week is of most value all around when personal problems of Johnnie and Mary are not brought into the conversation. Getting acquainted with the whole school picture, building up one's understanding of what the school is trying to do, and of how the home may work with it, is enough at first. Then, after the setting is sketched in, so to speak, the characters can be added. That means later visits, and perhaps some good talks with teachers in private, on appointment, after each visit.

Friendly, co-operative parents are a wonderful help to teachers. (And co-operation doesn't mean doing Johnnie's arithmetic for him when he gets stuck, as you doubtless realize.) Pulling together for the good of the child, the parent and the teacher each contributing in his or her special way, are partners in effort. It is too easy for one to blame the other. Let there be no destructive criticism. Friendliness, a confidence in the right motive of the other, will build mutual understanding, and the child will gain more from his school experience.

So, as parents, and others interested in the guidance of young people, we can celebrate American Education Week by beginning two things. 1. We can help the schools to mean more to us and to other citizens of our community. 2. We can definitely set out to mean more, ourselves, to the schools.

Millicent J. Taylor,

Editor of the Education Page

Increasing Pupil Appreciation

American Education Week provides an excellent opportunity to increase the appreciation of pupils for their educational opportunities. If pupils are led to understand the story of our unique American educational system and some of the meaning of education to them in their lives and careers, there will be more adequate moral and financial support for the schools of the future.

* * *

Too often our schools have taught their pupils the history and significance of other great social institutions better than they have that of the schools. In the decades immediately ahead, no agency is more fundamental to the preservation of democracy than are the schools. Pupils should not leave school without a well-developed appreciation of this fact.

* * *

Let the curriculum offerings of every school give sufficient attention to this problem. Let us also use special occasions such as A. E. W. and the commencement season for this purpose. During A. E. W. special units of work on the schools may be presented in many classes such as history, composition, and civics. Assembly and home-room programs may be given over to topics of this type. Have appropriate classes and groups devote attention to each of the A. E. W. topics and prepare material in such a manner that it can be distributed to or presented before lay groups.

* * *

Pupils can do much to make A. E. W. programs a success with parents and the community. As they help to make plans and prepare for A. E. W. many facts and ideas concerning public education will be brought home to them. In fact, preparation for this observance will provide an ideal setting for the most effective kind of learning by the pupils about the school as a major social institution.

As Stockholders

A MAJOR purpose of American Education Week is to induce the average citizen to investigate one of the world's largest businesses in which he is a stockholder with voting power. So frequently we take democracy for granted and forget that this public business belongs to us. We find things going on which we do not fully understand or approve, and then we speak as if some force outside the community of citizens had control of our schools.

If in some instances schools are not being operated at top efficiency with programs of vital value to the people of America, it behooves the stockholders to discuss the situation in parent-teacher groups and civic forums with the aim of finding the way to express their votes more intelligently in selecting members for their boards of education and of holding these public servants to account.

The public schools are the basic instruments of the people for the achievement of that intelligent understanding of personal and public responsibilities which will enable a democracy to function. If any person, group, vested interest or clique is manipulating the public business for private or group advantage, the remedy is collective action. During American Education Week each American stockholder in the great public corporation of organized learning is urged to see for himself how the business is being conducted and to find out how he may use his influence to improve the general commerce of ideas.

J. W. Studebaker,

United States Commissioner of Education

A generous share of material published on this page today was provided through the courtesy of the National Education Association.

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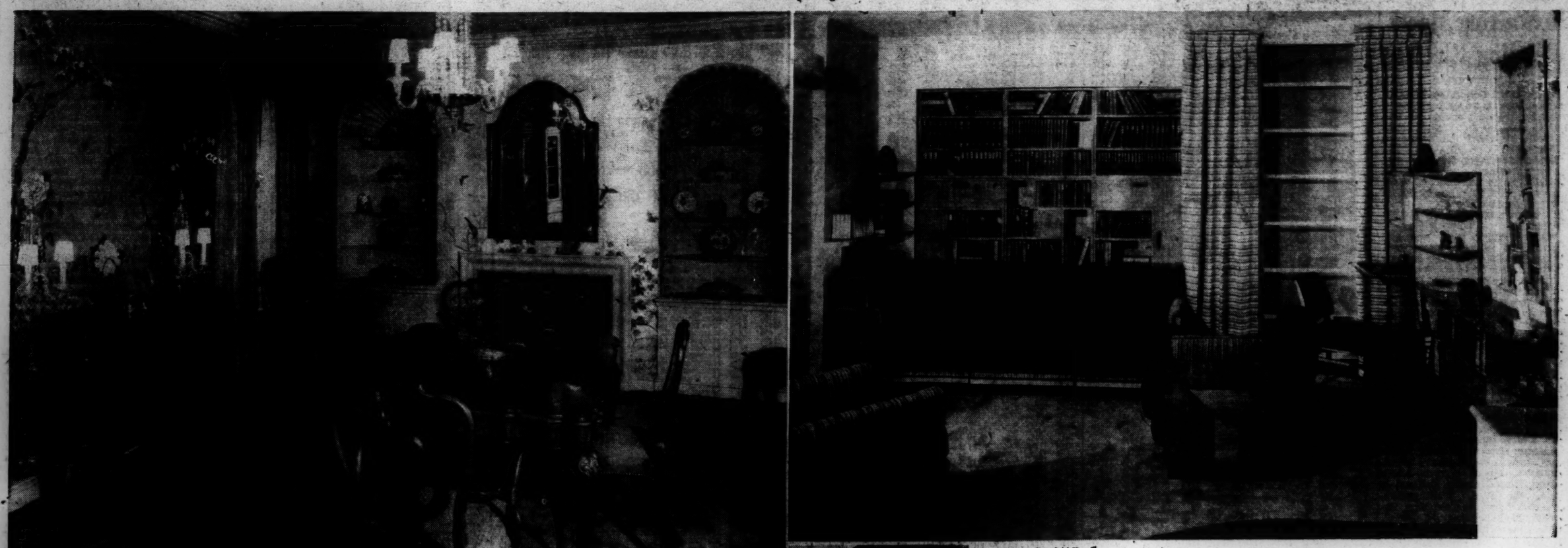
A Saturday Page



By Courtesy Grosfeld House

A series of rooms furnished in different styles by well-known decorators is on exhibition by Grosfeld House at their headquarters in three cities—New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. The diverse types which are being shown are indicated by the three groups pictured here, all furniture made to the decorators' order.

The Queen Anne dining room at the left is by Alice Rand, its walnut furniture shown against a background reminiscent of Chippendale's Chinese period. The wall paper has a silver ground, with designs in rich, full colors. The woodwork and niches are soft green, which is the color of the carpets and draperies.

At the right is the library by Irvin L. Scott, and is characterized by sectional furniture—a couch in three parts, book cases and cabinets of uniform size but different in their details. Carpet, walls, and draperies are in two tones of sand, while green and black are introduced in details as accents.

Below is the daytime end of a bedroom by Morris Sanders, three walls being white and one red. The African walnut furniture has metal trimmings.

All Styles Please in This Show

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE'S taste should be ...eral enough to embrace with admiration traditional styles of decoration and also the contemporary expression. Each of the two interpretations of gracious living has much that is lovely to offer. On the traditional side lie richness of design, ornament and pattern; the individuality of the original craftsmen who established the forms; and, for the older generation, sentimental associations. In contrast, the modern school gives us order, precision, ingenuity, convenience, fresh use of color, a wealth of new materials, and a formula in harmony with modern practices.

In making our choice we cannot and should not always be guided entirely by the comparative pleasure which we derive from one or the other mode; we must decide upon our period in relation to our problem. The person who possesses a fine Sheraton table, a Chippendale chair or an Empire sofa will build her room around it with eighteenth century pieces. And the owner of a Connecticut farmhouse will not ask a modernist to decorate it. On the other hand, if one has no pieces of importance and can start from the ground up in a town apartment, the contemporary style is admirable and very exciting to work out. In building a new house, modern construction has a monopoly of practical advantages. It is cheaper in respect to the first outlay, costs much less for maintenance, is fire- and pest-proof and resistant to earthquakes and hurricanes.

Past and Present Styles Shown

Grosfeld House, a firm of furniture manufacturers, is giving the public an opportunity to compare rooms designed in the Queen Anne, Georgian, Regency, Louis XVI and French Provincial manners, with contemporary interiors which parallel their functions. These contrasted houses are spread out on one floor and each has its entrance.

Two opposed concepts of home are apparent. The Regency house, done by Walton Heath, although it is gracious and urbane, builds a solid façade between the public and the family. The house faces in upon itself and its private life. Eugene Schoen, in contrast, has conceived a house facing outward. Its walls are double glass windows full of plants and one feels that the flow and rhythm of life will be toward affairs in the community and beyond. People will circulate in and out, and drama rather than privacy will be the theme.

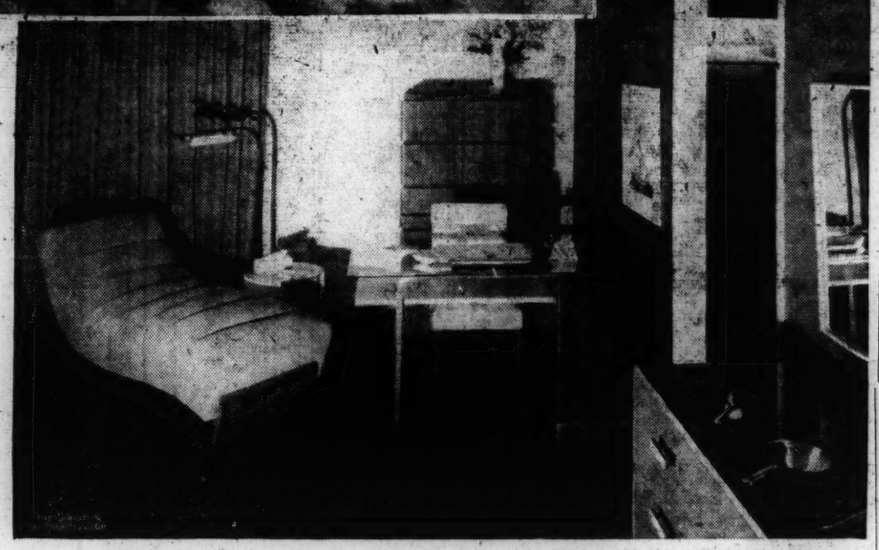
In Schoen's living room, both lines and colors are fluent. Doorways have no doors, only draperies; colors are present in considerable variety and have a logical sequence that continues the feeling of motion. Four woods—amboyna, sapeli, paldao, and Japanese ash—blend in a full-throated chord with strongly patterned upholsteries. The floor has a hand-carved beige carpet of great distinction. Compare this design with Alice Rand's Georgian drawing room, richly furnished and mellow in its color scheme of beige, taupe and red, the red of the draperies being stressed by oil paintings and by the mahogany pieces, and we are aware that the eighteenth century sought warmth and depth whereas the modernist seeks sparkle and dash.

Decisive Modern Design

Virginia Conner's modern dining room, its design worked out in sharp lines—razor-cut, as it were, by machines—when compared with the redundant curves on the Queen Anne pieces, challenges once more the catholicity of one's taste. Very charming is Miss Conner's use of photographic murals, which she has placed beyond what appear to be windows, so that the effect is a view of lake and snow-capped mountains. The black linoleum floor, the white circular rug and the trimmings of English sycamore on the Indian rosewood pieces are all the essence of modernity.

On the contrary, the home life of a hundred years ago springs into being when one contemplates Miss Rand's magnificent dining room. Its English walnut pieces are set against a superb hand-painted Chinese paper, where on a silver background birds with gay plumage play among flowering branches. Chinese porcelains are arranged in niches painted a soft green of the same tone as the carpet and drapery, and also in a china cabinet in white ornamented with lacquer in relief. How gracious both rooms are!

The modern library, by Irvin L. Scott, utilizes one of the most valuable features of modern design—sectional construction of shelves, cabinets and upholstered pieces. This practice not only adapts the furniture to other rooms, if sometime one must move, but to rearrangement in the same room when fickle fancy desires a change. Also, it contributes to its present appearance a feeling of mobility which is sympathetic, a sense that the room is responsive and will stir with our moods. The wood is yuba and the color scheme is two shades of sand, with black and green. In contrast, we find that Miss Rand's French Provincial library, beautifully peaceful with walnut-paneled walls rising from a deep blue carpet, recalls a period when rooms were impassive and expected to face succeeding generations with an expression of unchanging placidity. Adaptability has one beauty, permanence another.



Modern Bedrooms

To no rooms are order, space, repose more becoming than to bed chambers. To be sure, they were once the Mecca for fluff and frills, but those decorations hark back in feeling to the days when ladies held ceremonial receptions in bed and called for rose-colored curtains for visitors. The bachelor girl, the business woman, the homemaker whose activities extend into the community, all want an uncomplicated apartment with free surfaces, simple lines and open spaces. Morris Sanders, who won the silver medal of the Architectural League in 1936, has produced such an apartment for Grosfeld House. The style is tailored; the wood, African walnut, trimmed with metal; the lighting, some of which is incorporated in the furniture, is at once efficient and soothing. One Chinese-red wall contrasted with three white ones, strikes the spark which brings the whole composition into activity.

Hammond Kroll has done another bedroom, his in yuba and myrtle burl, which expresses the same concept of almost mathematical order. The daintiness of its yellow and off-white coloring does not, for some reason, detract from the strength of its architectural furniture. Its pale bed is formed of a headboard plain as a slab and a double rim of wood that sits solidly on a carpet carved with an hour-glass design. A velvet-covered day mattress fits exactly the contours of the base and is as neat as the "pin," which, whatever it is, has been praised down the years as the symbol of tidiness.

We think the modern bedroom puts it all over the period chamber, but Corbett O'Hara's interpretation of Regency and Louis XVI sleeping apartments caused us to hesitate before coming to so positive an opinion. Their charm is indubitable, as Mr. O'Hara handles these periods with sympathy and deftness. He offers us also here a small Louis XVI drawing room, carried out in rosewood walls, gray and silver tapestry and gold upholstery; a Regency living room, somewhat modernized by raspberry-colored walls and, blond woods; and a delightful English pine morning room with draperies of hand-blocked linen. The coloring is eggplant, brown and peach.

All the furniture in this display is custom-built by Grosfeld to the specifications of the various decorators. The exhibition is being held simultaneously in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Old Craftsmen's Tools and Ways

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

TO TRANSPORT oneself into the world of which "Handwrought Ancestors"* tells, is to quit that of the last three generations and to forget that factories and the machines which led to them ever existed. And a very short excursion it has seemed, once we are back there where the pages take us.

It is among countless dwellings and outbuildings of many states, where, resting and disused, are the tools and appliances of all the crafts which supplied home requirements for food, clothing, shelter, and transportation.

Sometimes more than family or local needs were met by the little home workshop which often stood beside the country dwelling. From it went goods of many sorts that eventually may have reached the towns, near or distant. Perhaps the farmer, variously skilled, did his own blacksmithing, carpentry, and wheelwrighting. He even may have had as a sideline, a small sawmill for boards and shingles, operated by a stream on his own land.

She Has Written Others

Of the products of all these home or individual crafts, Mrs. Rawson has written before in some of her half-dozen books which treat of American home and community life. In this one, simple tools and appliances have attention, themselves likely to have been the handiwork of those who used them. So sometimes the skill, the ingenuity and the self-reliance of a man are all to be read in tools of a craft. It is in these that the author finds the unfailing interest that she passes on to the reader in briskly worded text that is enlivened by some 150 of her own pen-and-ink sketches.

Far from provincial in her observations, Mrs. Rawson shows us that Virginia and New England had very different ways. On a single southern plantation there might be slaves whose assembled skill matched that which a whole northern community might muster. But general crafts flourished less well there, greater individual wealth leading to buying from the north and from England.

Now Much Treasured

There is spreading a new appreciation of passed or passing handicrafts and a new regard for the tools and devices used in them. Only a few years ago such objects were usually looked on condescendingly as merely queer or erratic; as poor makeshifts for our present implements and methods. Now they are coming to be valued as social and industrial records—important aids to sympathetic acquaintance with that basic section of the colonial and early Federal population from which the whole derived its character and its prosperity.

Art museums are finding admirable aesthetic qualities in mere craft tools, as well as in their products. The Farm Museum at Hadley, Mass., has strong support from representatives in a wide area. Early American Industries Association counts some 500 members, mostly collectors of craft implements. Henry Ford's museum at Dearborn, Mich., occupies many acres. Staten Island has a new museum at Richmond. All these activities and "Handwrought Ancestors" spring from the same source, and have the same incentive.

*Handwrought Ancestors, by Marion Nicholl Rawson; E. P. Dutton Co.; $5.

Insull Furnishings At Auction

IN EXTRAORDINARY volume and of distinguished quality, the furnishings of the city and country residences of Samuel Insull and Samuel Insull Jr. are announced for public sale at five sessions, Nov. 4 to 7, at the American Art Anderson Galleries, New York city.

In the more than one thousand lots there are about seventy costly rugs, carpets and tapestries, designated severally of Oriental, Aubusson or Flemish fabrication and gorgeous in their characteristic tones and design, English and French cabinetwork of the 1700's, purchased from dealers whose names are known internationally, share dominance in this class of furnishings, but there is much from Italy and Spain and all is of superior quality.

Paintings, water colors and prints are by well known artists and there is much English porcelain and silverware.

Most conspicuous for its importance as one of only two of its type known to exist, is an English oak refectory table seven and one half feet long and three feet wide, richly inlaid and dated 1569. Its most striking characteristic is the shape of the legs. Instead of bulbous, as is usual for Elizabethan tables, these are tapered in an inverted conical form. Bulky stretchers shaped like steel I beams are close to the floor and the whole design is decidedly architectural.

The public exhibition held from Saturday, Oct. 31, to time of sale, allows viewing some notably fine home furnishings, of many types and sources other than American.

C. G. B.

Finer Curtain Nets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

LACE curtains are gradually moving back again to finer meshes, according to manufacturers who displayed their goods at the last Drapery Show at the Merchandise Mart here. Coarser weaves of the fish net types are not so popular now, it is claimed. Filet nets and Nottingham novelty nets of the finer type are to be used more in the coming season, it was believed.

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Courtesy John Sparks

Rare early pottery added richness to some exhibits at the recent London Antique Dealers' Fair. In the exhibit of John Sparks was this seated figure of Kwanyin, ancient Chinese goddess of Mercy, rich in its green and yellow glazes. This piece stands 4 ft. 8 in. high, and dates from the Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 A. D.

The Antique Fair in Review

By **Frank Rutter**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A TOTAL value of over $5,000,000 is estimated for the antiques displayed in the third annual Antique Dealers' Fair, which has just closed, after running three weeks in the Great Hall of Grosvenor House.

Exhibits ranged from precious, high-priced examples of the greatest rarity, to still beautiful and genuinely old pieces within the range of buyers of moderate means. More than a hundred British antique dealers in London or the provinces contributed to this extensive display, and the classes of exhibits included architectural items, bijouterie, books, carpets, early pottery and bronzes, English china and pottery, furniture, glass, glass-pictures, jades and hardstones, metal work, miniatures, Oriental china, prints and paintings, silver, snuffboxes, tapestry and needlework. Naturally it is impossible to review in detail so comprehensive and varied an assemblage of objects, but brief mention may be made of some outstanding exhibits, several of which reached the museum standard.

English, of the 1700's

English furniture was splendidly represented, as might reasonably be expected, and there was a magnificent array of fine pieces illustrating the sequence of eighteenth century craftsmen from Chippendale to Sheraton. Among these was a mahogany bureau bookcase, pictured on this page Sept. 26, identical with Plate CVII in Chippendale's "Director." A still greater rarity which aroused much enthusiasm among experts was a fifteenth century oak Gothic table, of full-table weight, which is said to be the only specimen of its kind in existence. Already there is a movement on foot to secure this unique piece for the Victoria and Albert Museum. Fine examples of linenfold paneling testified to the beauty and fine craftsmanship of interior decoration in England's early period, while some beautiful Adam mantelpieces, saved from houses now demolished behind the Strand, were pathetic reminders of the vanished loveliness, within and without, of Adelphi Terrace.

Much Old Silver

Next to the furniture, the section of old silver was perhaps one of the richest and most varied. Many of the pieces had considerable historic interest apart from their claims as works of art. Among these being the solid silver Mace of the Irish Parliament, made by John Swift of London in 1765 and used at Dublin till the dissolution of the Irish Parliament in 1801. Surmounting the head, which bears the national emblems of Ireland, England, Scotland and France, is a coronet, and concealed in it is the Great Seal of Ireland with the cipher of King George III.

Most remarkable again for its wide variety and high quality was the section devoted to Oriental art, which included sculpture, jade, lacquer and cloisonné enamel as well as pottery and porcelain. Conspicuous among the last is the fine pottery figure of Kwanyin, symbolizing mercy and rich in its green and yellow glazes. It dates from the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, and is four feet eight inches high.

All antiques, it has been said, begin by being contemporary works of art, and it is worth while remembering that many of them—samplers, for example—are the product of the amateur rather than the professional. A most interesting item, not only of amateur but of royal origin, was the unique seventeenth century embroidered wallet made by Princess Mary Stuart for her husband, William of Orange. This precious relic, which is decorated with medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, has an interesting record, since it comes from the collection of the Chevalier Th. Stuart, who was Court Chamberlain to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland for many years before he passed on in 1930.

While paintings were not made a very important feature of this fair, it contained several pictures of great interest, notably, the exceptionally fine sporting picture "Duncan George Forbes, Esq., M. F. H. of Culloden," by Ben Marshall, dated 1805. There was also an attractive group, "The Proposal," by George Harlow, whose work has often been confused with that of his contemporary, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.

Movable Mirror Stand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR people who often do not find a convenient place for the mirror, where the light is right so they could get a really good view, a new kind shown at recent furniture markets will be welcome.

It looks something like a floor lamp, a circular mirror instead of a shade attached to the top of the pole. Like a hall tree or costumer, it can be moved around to suit the needs of the one using it; in front of a window is the most popular place. The mirror slides up or down on the pole, and can be adjusted otherwise to give the right angle.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Again Irregular, But Confident Buying Still Evident

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Traders In Waiting Mood Pending Election

NEW YORK, Oct 31 (AP)—Election arguments boiled in the boardrooms today, but the stock market was unable to work up any great amount of steam on either the buying or selling sides.

Traders favored a few farm implement, merchandising, copper and specialty issues for gains of fractions to a point or so, and neglected many of the leaders.

Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

While business news was still pleasing to recovery proponents, brokers found some of their customers were rather timid about extending themselves pending the outcome of Tuesday's voting.

West coast labor troubles were also a fly in the generally optimistic ointment, not because of any immediate effect on stocks but from the standpoint of possible later repercussions.

The list started at a fast gait, soon encountered light offerings and settled down to a slow jog.

Business Picture Still Bright

Shares on the upside throughout most of the session included J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Kroger Grocery, Safeway Stores, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, Miami Copper, Andes Copper, Johns-Manville, Calumet & Hecla, du Pont, Westinghouse, Goodyear, American Telephone, International Telephone, St. Joseph Lead, Western Union, Park Utah and Douglas Aircraft.

U. S. Steel lost about a point at its worst as did Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Backward also were Bethlehem, Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Fajardo Sugar, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific.

Brokers said most important holders of stocks were maintaining their positions on the basis of the promising economic picture and expectations the flood of extra and increased dividends will continue through the remaining months of the year.

Copper shares again were in the limelight as the export metal was given another hoist to 10.375 cents a pound, a new top since January 1931. Domestic sales of the red metal in October reached a record high.

Wheat Prices Tend Upward Early Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Wheat tended upward in price here early today, aided by Liverpool quotations better than due. Talk was current that from now till January it appears improbable the crop situation either in Australia or Argentina will improve so greatly as to produce heavy yields.

Opening ⅛-⅜ higher, December 1.13⅞-14, May 1.12⅛, Chicago wheat futures then continued to mount. Corn started ⅜-½ up, December 94⅛-¼, May 89¾-⅞, and afterward rose further.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Per-Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Allied Kid	12½c	Nov. 2	Oct. 30
Do A	12½c	Nov. 2	Oct. 30
Hollander (A) &Son	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Kroger Groc & Bak	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Initial			
Gen Gas & El (Del) $5 pr pf new	$1.25	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Stock			
Ainsworth Mfg Corp	*	Dec. 8	Dec. 7
Sun Oil	6%	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Accumulated			
Durham Hos Mills 6% pf	50c	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Gen Outdoor Adv pf	$3	Nov. 25	Nov. 14
Intl Prods 6% pf	$3	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Resumed			
Fisk Rubber pf	$3	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Regular			
Allied Kid	12½c	Nov. 2	Oct. 30
Do A	12½c	Nov. 2	Oct. 30
Certis Pb 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Dixie-Vortex	37½c	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do A	62½c	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Hazel Atlas Glass	$1.25	Q Jan. 2	Sep. 26
Kellogg Co	$3	Oct. 5	Sep. 26
Mead Corp pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Stand-Coosa Thatcher Co	25c	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Sun Oil	25c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Do pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 10

Stockholders will receive three new shares of common stock for each old share held.

American Hide & Leather

NEW YORK (AP)—American Hide & Leather Company reported for the September quarter net income of $27,614, equal to 28 cents a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock, against $108,937, or $1.04 a preferred share in the like 1935 period. The company manufactures upper shoe leather at plants in Massachusetts, New York and Illinois and has headquarters at Boston.

Borg-Warner Net Increases

CHICAGO (AP)—Borg-Warner Corporation and constituent companies reported first nine months' consolidated net income of $4,861,644, compared with $4,213,008 the corresponding 1935 period. This was equal to $4.14 a share on the common stock outstanding after payment of preferred dividends.

Petrolite Corporation, Ltd.

NEW YORK—G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., New York, and Dulin & Co., Los Angeles, have announced the sale of 60,000 shares of no-par-value common stock of Petrolite Corporation, Ltd., at $22.75 a share.

Montana-Dakota Utilities

NEW YORK—Public offering, by means of a prospectus, is being made of $2,300,000 Montana-Dakota Utilities Company 10-year 4½ per cent convertible debentures due Oct. 1, 1946. The bonds are being offered by Paul & Co., Inc., and Northern Wisconsin Securities Company, Wausau, Wisconsin, and are priced at 100 and accrued interest.

Moran on N. Y. Wool Exchange

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the board of governors of the New York Wool Top Exchange, Burt Moran, Boston, Mass., was elected to membership. Mr. Moran is engaged in buying and selling wool and is a member of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	235	311
Declines	310	379
Unchanged	196	212
Total issues	741	902

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11926 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (.30b)	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14¾
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
81¼	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
6½	3	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜
4¾	2½	Allegheny Corp (h)	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
57¼	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	56	56	56	56½
56¼	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	56
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47½	47	47½	47
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	29½	29¼	29⅝	29½
15¼	6¾	Allied Stores	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
88⅝	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87	87	87	88⅞
68½	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1½)	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	67¾
31	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	30½	30⅜	30⅝	30½
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
126½	75	Amerada (2)	100½	100½	100½	98½
76.	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	74¾	74¾	74¾	75
85½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42	41¼	42	41¾
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	138	138	138	138
137⅛	115⅜	Am Can (4¶)	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165⅞	165⅞	165	166½
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53	53	53	54
90	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	61½	61½	61½	61¾
14⅛	7½	Am Colortype	13¾	13½	13⅝	14
32¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol	31	30¾	30¾	30⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (⅓b)	26	25¼	25¼	26¾
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97	97	97	97
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7	7	7¼
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48¾
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17½	17½	17½	18
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17½	17½	17½	18
8⅝	4¾	Am Hide & L	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	34	33½	34	32
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48¾	47¾	47¾	47½
4⅝	2⅜	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
14	9¾	Am International	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13⅝
39¾	23½	Am Locomotive	36⅝	35½	35½	36¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22	21⅞	22	22
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
49	27	Am Metal	50	48¾	50	48¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½
74½	36⅝	Am P&L $7 pf (5)	68¼	68	68	68½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	78
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32	31¾	32	31⅞
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	38¾
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40½	40	40	39½
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	93½	92¾	93½	93⅝
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	..
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43¼	42⅜	43	43⅜
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54½	54½	54½	54½
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180¾	180	180½	179⅝
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
15¾	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
27¾	19½	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	58⅝	58¼	58½	58½
3	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
48	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	48	47⅝	47¾	47⅞
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	80½	80½	82¾	83⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60	20¼	20	20⅛	19¾
24	9	Andes Copper	27½	25	27½	24
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	41	39¾	41	39⅞
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1⅗¶)	54½	53½	53½	54
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	17¼	17	17	17
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20¼	20	20	20¼
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79¼	77⅞	78¼	79¾
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18	17½	17½	18
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5	5	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22⅞	23	23½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
5⅜	2½	Bal Ath (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	25½	24⅝	24⅞	25¼
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	24	24	24	24
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18¼
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19	18¾	19	18¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	29	28½	28½	..
25⅛	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	23	23	23
64½	48	Best & Co (2½)	62⅝	62½	62½	63⅞
76	45¾	Beth Steel	73⅜	72¼	72¼	72¾
19¼	16⅞	Beth2Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼a)	48¾	48	48¾	47½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	26¾	26½	26¾	27⅛
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45¼	45¼	45¼	49½
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	42½	42½	42½	43
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
84⅜	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	84	83	84	84
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15¼	15	15	15
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	59
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50¾
58¼	40½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¼	56	56	56½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38½	38⅛	38½	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	54	54	54	54
19⅛	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	11	11	11⅛	11¾
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	85	85	85	..
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	10	10
33½	20¾	Bullar (½b)	31½	31¼	31¼	32
50	11½	Bulova Watch	48	48	48	47¼
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31¼	31	31	31¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	18	17¼	18	..
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
25⅜	16½	Byers	22⅜	22½	22½	23
84	54½	Byers pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	77⅛
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39	39	39	39⅛
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
8¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	161¼	160	161¼	158
84⅛	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	86¾	85	86¾	84
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27	26¾	27	26½
32	19	Celotex Co	28½	28½	28½	29
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1¼¶)	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
63¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	64	63¼	64	63⅝
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67½	67	67½	..
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	106	106	106	..
69¼	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
99	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	99	99	99	98⅞
77½	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76¾	76½	76½	76⅞
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	4	4	4
4¼	2½	Chi & N western (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
60¾	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	61¼	61	61	60¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6¼b)	129¾	128½	128⅞	129
19⅞	13⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¾	18	18⅛	18⅛
86⅜	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85½
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅜
97	90	Cleve CC&StL pf (5)	98	98	98	..
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	42	42	42	43¼
133⅜	84	Coca Cola (2)	122	122	122	122
20⅛	14	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
106½	100	Colg-Palm P pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	..
64¼	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	64	63½	64	64⅞
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir	35⅜	35	35	35½
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	32	32	32	32
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	36	37¼	37⅛	38
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	71⅜	70¾	71⅝	71½
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	83½	83	83	83¼
126½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	125	125	125	124½
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
15¼	11½	Comwlth & So	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
82	59¼	Comwlth & So pf (3)	75¾	75½	75½	75
1⅜	⅞	Conde Nast Pub	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12
34½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
15½	8	Consol Cigar	14	13½	14	14⅜
90	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	90	90	90	90
82	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	78⅞
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17½	17	17½	17
7⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (2g)	18¼	18	18	18½
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	48¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.40¶)	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	⅝	¾
26¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
30⅜	10¾	Cont Baking A	29½	28½	28⅜	29⅜
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	72¾	72½	72⅝	73
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	39⅞
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅜
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	36⅜	36	36⅜	36
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66¾	66¼	66¾	..
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160	160	160	..
7⅜	4	Coty	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅛	37¼	37½	37½
44¾	24	Crane Comp	42½	42	42	42⅜
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	29½	29	29¼	29½
46⅞	46	Crown Cork n xw (2¼)	47	47	47	46⅝
87¼	43¼	Crown Cork & S (2)	83½	83½	83½	84¼
54⅛	46¼	Crown Cork Int (2¼)	54⅛	54	54½	54⅛
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	53
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	12¼	12	12¼	12½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	103	103	103	103
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20¾	20¼	20½	21
110½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
72	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	74	72	74	71½
		—D—				
101	52	Deere & Co	98¼	97	98	96⅜
31	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
32	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	32½	31½	32	31⅞
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅜
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	9	9	9	9
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32	31¾	32	31⅝
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53	52	53	53½
82¼	60⅝	Douglas A	72¾	72½	72¾	72⅝
47½	33	Dresser (1½e)	46	46	46	46
25½	13	Dresser B	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅞
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
173½	133	du Pont de N (3.60¶)	174	173⅝	174	172⅜
		—E—				
9⅞	5¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8	8	8	8
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	171½	171¼	171½	173½
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38	38	38	38
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45	44½	44¾	44¾
17⅜	10	Elec Bond & (.60b)	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	13½
7⅜	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16½	15¾	15¾	16½
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	73¾	72½	73	73⅜
85	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf	82	80¾	81½	81¾
55½	43⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
9¼	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
18¼	11	Erie RR	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
29	11¾	Erie RR 3pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
15⅜	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
40⅝	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
		—F—				
56¼	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (3)	54	52¾	53	54¾
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
99¼	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	97½	97	97½	97
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	52⅛	52	52½	..
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9	9	9	9¼
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅛	4¾	4⅛	4¾
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	44	44	44	43½
33½	24⅛	Firestone T&R (.90b)	31½	30¼	31½	30⅝
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105	105	105	104½
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	51⅝	51½	51½	51⅜
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37	36½	36½	36⅝
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	41	41	41	41
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	36¼	36	36	36
127	95¾	Foster-Wheel pf	115	115	115	115
43½	20¼	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	42	41½	41⅞	41½
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	26½	25¾	26	25⅞
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	40½	40½	40½	41¼
		—G—				
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
64½	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	64⅜	64	64	64
17⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60¶)	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	7½
21⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	20½	20½	20½	20½
50¼	17	Gen Cable A	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47½
121	70½	Gen Cable pf	116	116	116	119
59½	52	Gen Cigar (4¶)	51¾	51½	51¾	51⅜
49½	34½	Gen Electric (1)	49½	48¾	49	49
43¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41½	41¼	41½	41⅜
8⅝	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3½	3	3	3½
71	14	Gen G & E pf	70	70	70	70
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	62	62	62	61⅞
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	119	118¾	118¾	120
74¼	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	73¼	72¾	72¾	73
10⅝	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9	8⅝	8¾	9
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	42¾	42	42¼	42½
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
43	26⅜	Gen Realty pf	38½	38½	38¼	38½
54⅜	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½b)	53	52¾	52¾	53
63½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	57¼

Business and Industry

Eastern Rail Carriers Win Battle for Free Door Service

Commerce and Finance

Trucking Industry Ponders Problem How to Fix Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Completing their first year under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, members of the trucking industry at a recent meeting here turned to a job of which the public knows little—that of filing rates which shall be fair to the operator and at the same time appealing to the shipper.

A year ago, when they began to give thought to the undertaking, there was considerable discussion as to whether the truckers should use corresponding railroad rates as a guide or whether they should be governed by the consideration of the cost of their service plus a fair profit.

ICC No Help

The Interstate Commerce Commission is no help in this matter, for it cannot tell transportation agencies how they should fix their rates; it can only decided whether the rates are "fair and reasonable" after they have been filed.

The trunk line owners are now tending to the opinion that cost of service rather than railroad rates should be the determining factor. This is in line with advice given them at last year's meeting by Joseph B. Eastman, then Federal Coordinator of Transportation charged with the administration of the Motor Carrier Act.

Speakers at the convention of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., defended this position on economic and on practical grounds.

One of these speakers was John R. Turney, former chief of the traffic section of the office of the federal co-ordinator of transportation.

"Contrary to widespread belief," he said, "the real competition which the motor carriers face is not that of each other, nor is it that of the railroads, but is that of the customer himself.

Real Rate Base Is Cost

"Every shipper is a potential carrier. To meet this competition successfully, the motor carrier must develop a service superior to that which the shipper can provide for himself; and then perform that service for less money than the shipper can perform it. If it fails to do either, the traffic is lost.

"The industry cannot solve the second phase of this problem by blindly adopting the rail rate classification and rates, but must make its own rates based upon its own operations and costs. . . . No shopper who is sane and free will continue long to pay more for a service than the amount for which he can provide the equivalent service for himself."

Another reason given the truckers for steering away from the railroad rate classifications was the complexity of the latter. There are on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission about 500,000 rail tariffs and supplements containing 2,500,000 pages, said Mr. Turney. "The most technical and complicated documents extant," he called them. Rates have been set up for over 5000 commodities, with specific terms for rail shipment between 34,000 individual points in the United States.

Action is essential, this authority concluded, if the motor carriers are to avoid the evils inherent in the rail rate system. This action, he said, can be taken by the carriers themselves more effectively than by the commission.

Problem of Rates

To help members of their own industry, the American Trucking Associations, Inc., is hard at work upon the task of building a proper rate structure, Ted V. Rodgers, president of the association, told the convention.

"Perhaps the biggest problem in motor carrier transportation today is the problem of rates," he said. "Certainly no progress can be made toward stabilization in the trucking industry without great consideration being given to a proper rate structure." A committee of the association, he continued, together with officers of the association and volunteer traffic managers of leading truck lines, has made considerable progress toward establishing general classifications for rates. Every effort is being made to keep them simple, and instead of the railroads' 5000 catagories of commodities, the truck people hope to keep theirs down to 50.

Motor Truck Leader

© Harris & Ewing

Ted V. Rodgers
President of the American Trucking Association

Milk Output Last Nine Months Best In 5-Year Period

NEW YORK (AP)—The milk industry, "blue chip" division of farm cash income, pushing along to the best output totals in five years gives promise of bolstering trade in important producing states.

Milk production brought farmers a return of $1,074,000,000 in the first nine months, compared with $994,000,000 in the like period of 1935, the milk foundation reported.

To business observers this indicates the likelihood of a brisk stimulus to retail Christmas trade in major producing states.

Top producer in 1935 was Wisconsin, with a cash "crop" of about $131,000,000; tenth largest milk-producing state was Texas with a total of $39,000,000.

In between, in the order of importance, were New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Michigan.

One reason such wide significance is attached to the cash return from milk is that, unlike the payment for most other major farm products, it is made at regular intervals of once a month or even more frequently.

This summer's drought seriously threatened pastures and milk production, but fall pastures are reported to have improved notably and good gains in milk output in September were scored.

Notwithstanding that milk production normally declines between this season and the end of the year, current indications are, trade circles say, that the full cash income for 1936 will show substantial improvement over the $1,292,113,000 which went into farmers' pockets in 1935.

Federal Water Plans To Reduce Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Federal Water Service Corporation has submitted to stockholders a plan involving a reclassification of the stock of the corporation and a reduction in capital. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 4 to permit stockholders to vote upon the plan.

Christopher T. Chenery, president, stated that the purposes of the plan are to clear up existing dividend arrearages on the corporation's preferred and Class A stocks, eliminate future fixed dividend requirements, and eliminate the present capital deficit so as to permit payment of dividends.

United Air Passengers To Exceed 200,000 in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Revenue passengers on the United Air Lines will pass the 200,000 mark this year, according to a report by W. A. Patterson, president, based on traffic for the first nine months of this year.

Between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, United transported 162,900 revenue passengers on its coast-to-coast and Pacific coast airways, 1,620,410 pounds of express and 4,334,771 pounds of mail. These totals represented an increase of 16 per cent in revenue passengers, 37 per cent in air express poundage and 17 per cent in mail poundage over the like period of last year.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Income Increases

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., operating some 350 personal finance offices in 25 states, shows net income for the nine months Sept. 30 of $4,468,253, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.68 a share on the 2,314,989 shares of common stock outstanding.

Net in the similar 1935 period was $3,917,837, equivalent after preferred dividends, to $1.60 a share on the 2,094,444 shares of common then outstanding.

I. C. C. Approves Free Pick-Up For Eastern Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Railroads serving the territory east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio were granted authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a free pick-up and delivery service on less than carload lots at station to station rates for all distances. This will mean closer competition with motor truck carriers.

A minimum charge of 45 cents per 100 pounds for the service was prescribed. As originally proposed the plan was to provide a free pick-up and delivery service over any distances subject to a minimum rate of 30 cents for 100 pounds.

Under the proposal of the railroads, they are permitted to make "allowances" of 5 cents on 100 pounds to shippers or consignees who performed for themselves the truck movement beyond rail terminals.

Permits Nationwide Service

The net effect of the Interstate Commerce decision, favored by eight of the eleven members of the commission, it was said, is to permit a practically nationwide railroad pick-up and delivery service, in competition to similar services of the motor carriers. The service has been in effect in other sections of the country, except for relatively barren freight territories on the Pacific Coast.

Tariff schedules originally proposed to be made effective on April 1 provided a continuation of the free service regardless of distance at a 30-cent minimum rate and the 5-cent rebate on either end of the haul. On protests from trucking organizations the commission suspended the proposed allowance feature and followed this with a setting aside of the entire scheme pending an investigation.

As now modified, the new service becomes effective on Nov. 1.

Aside from the 45-cent minimum rate on which the commission insisted, it conditioned its approval of the plan upon the inclusion by the railroads of Union Inland Freight Station No. 1 at New York city among the stations at which the new service would be provided.

Says Demand Evident

That the pick-up and delivery service was much in demand among shippers was evident, the commission said, from the fact that the less-than-carload business increased immediately on roads that adopted the new store-door delivery. On the other hand, roads that failed to provide such delivery continued to lose package freight during the same period that others were gaining, it was explained.

In announcing its conclusions on the necessity for a minimum rate of 45 cents in connection with the service, the I. C. C. said that the cost evidence "indicates unmistakably that much traffic on which pickup and delivery is accorded at existing rates is being handled at a direct out-of-pocket loss which must be made up by the revenue from other kinds of traffic. It also appears that such a situation can hardly fail to be detrimental to the highway motor carriers with whom respondents are in competition."

Reduction in Rates By Duke Power Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Reductions in gas and electric rates, effective Nov. 1 are announced by the Duke Power Company. It is expected that this will save customers 51,100,000 a year in the Carolinas.

Savings in South Carolina will be $325,000 annually, said James W. Wolfe, chairman of the State's Public Service Commission. The balance of $733,000 goes to North Carolina's credit.

Textile power service was cut from 1.225 cents a kilowatt hour for 50,000 kilowatt hours to 1.20 cents.

"The reduction for textile service is designed to attract business enterprises to the Carolinas," Commissioner Stanley Winborne said. "The reductions place the rates of the Duke Company on a level favorable with the TVA yardsticks."

The reduction is the second by Duke this year.

Number of Domestic Gas Consumers Gains Over '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In a period of eight months there was an increase of nearly 100,000 in the number of domestic consumers served by manufactured and natural gas utilities as of August 31, said Alexander Forward, managing director of the American Gas Association at the annual convention here. Total customers being served on that date was 15,236,600.

The gain reflects the sale during the eight months' period of about 910,000 gas ranges, an increase of 28 per cent over the first eight months of 1935. Approximately 80 per cent of such sales consisted of relatively high-priced ranges incorporating modern automatic features. Revenues in the period of manufactured and natural gas utilities aggregated $520,507,800, an increase of 6.8 per cent over the like period a year ago.

L. Sherman Adams Is Member of Curb Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The board of governors of the New York Curb Exchange elected L. Sherman Adams to membership of the board to fill the unexpired term of the late Walter H. Sykes Jr.

Mr. Adams became a member of the New York Curb Exchange on April 14, 1920. He is not a member of any firm but makes his headquarters in New York at the office of Thomson & McKinnon, 11 Wall Street, and maintains a Boston office at 10 Post Office Square building in that city.

Storm of Legal Controversy Seen Following Patman Act

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In addition to uncertainties introduced into current business practices by the sections of the Robinson-Patman Act dealing with quantity discounts and advertising allowances, the act has also presented an almost insoluble problem in connection with the food brokerage business.

This section of the law is aimed at the common practice of economizing on the broker's service, by dealing direct. Corporate chains generally do this, while voluntary chains and other co-operative agencies often obviate the broker.

Who Gets the Saving

The natural division of the economics effected by eliminating the broker is of course entirely hypothetical. It is hard to tell who should get the money that the broker didn't get—the manufacturer, in a higher price, or the buyer, in a lower price. Under classical economic theory, the saving would redound to the buyer, but this does not always immediately follow in practice, and in order to make it more plausible, large buyers often establish their own buying agencies, or "dummy brokers," which take the same commission as independent brokers, but return it to the dummy's owner, the large buying organization.

This has roused the ire both of independent retailers and of brokers, who feared the diversion of business through brokerless or dummy broker outlets; and wished to recoup some of it. They inserted in the final Act a clause forbidding the payment of brokerage "except for services rendered."

Productive of Disputes

The evasiveness of this clause has transferred the conflict from the minds of the independents and brokers to the law, the Commission, and the courts. Thousands of paragraphs are being written this year over the meaning of this clause as applied to brokerage costs. The general understanding seems to be that the phrase does not refer to savings effected by the non-employment of a true broker, or bona fide independent go-between.

It seems to be generally taken to mean that dummy brokers cannot receive fees, i. e., that a chain or other large buyer cannot claim an allowance for the brokerage which its buying department dispenses with. This means in effect that the brokerage allowance must of necessity accrue to the manufacturer, and a large number of the latter have already taken steps to corral this political windfall, by discounting brokerage "allowances" where independent brokers are not used.

Many buying organizations, however, have assumed otherwise, and continue to claim brokerage fees on the reasoning that a dummy broker renders services quite the same as a real broker and is entitled to its hire. Hector Lazo, executive vice-president of the co-operative Food Distributors of America recently aroused the ire of food brokers by charging that the clause granted a "virtual monopoly" to the existing brokers.

Center of Legal Controversy

Though the Robinson-Patman Act has been in effect only four months, it is already obvious that it will be the center of a storm of legislative controversy in the coming Congress. Blandly trusting that the bill, like many other pieces of pressure-group legislation, would fail to pass, business paid little attention, but now many trade associations are being groomed by business men to become the spearheads of an attack on the law.

What these associations will seek primarily will be a clarification, i. e., a rescue of business from law and business men from lawyers. It is significant that the Federal Trade Commission, which is a legal-minded rather than a business-minded body, has thus far refused to give interpretations or advance information on what lines of conduct it intends to challenge in the courts.

In all the welter of administrative law now being published daily in the Federal Register, no official interpretations of the much-discussed RPA are to be found. This is, of course, a radical departure from the lines under which NRA was administered, although in line with the administration of other laws regulatory of business, like the Clayton Act.

Meantime, however, friends of the law are preparing to proceed in at least two different directions. On the one hand, they are preparing state laws copied after the federal law, just as was done in many cases with the NRA principle. Along with these there will be sponsoring of further "fair practice" state statutes, such as have already been enacted by some 13 or more states, to enable a manufacturer to set the resale price of his product in a contract binding on the seller, thus is effect preventing "loss-leader" and other cut-price offerings.

Another Patman Proposal

On the other hand, Representative Wright Patman, the leading author of the RPA as well as of the recent bonus-payment law, now propose to follow up his recent legal success with another and vastly more far-reaching law. The costs of the middleman are at present in many cases eliminated by the vertical combination of manufacturer-distributor-retailer by which the whole business of production and distribution is effected within the same corporate body. This set-up will be encouraged by the uncertainties of the RPA, which it effectively by-passes. Congressman Patman proposes to outlaw the vertical combination.

This would be a more radical uprooting of established practices than has ever been effected by any law passed by Congress in peacetime affecting business. It would, of course, in the first place, apply the knife to cut off the manufacturing subsidiaries of the large chains and mail-order houses. Unless exemptions were included, it would prohibit utilities from both generating and distributing electricity, bakeries from retailing bread, milk companies from operating their own dairies, oil companies from owning filling stations. Motion picture producers would be explicitly forbidden to own exhibition houses by the proposed law.

Direct-by-mail manufacturer selling, as well as the door-to-door selling of such firms as Fuller Brush and Real Silk Hosiery, would be prohibited. Some recognition of the shattering effect of the proposal is indicated by the fact that the law would give three years' leeway for the required disintegration to be effected.

Standard Brands Earnings Higher in Third Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard Brands, Inc., reports net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $3,764,640, or 29 cents a common share compared with profit of $3,259,056, or 25 cents a share in the like period a year ago.

For the 12 months ended with September net income was $14,902,088 or $1.14 a share against $12,015,888 or 91 cents a share in the preceding like period.

Directors of the big food distributing concern ordered an extra dividend payment of 25 cents to be made Dec. 10 to stockholders of record Nov. 9.

American Metal Declares $4 Dividend on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Metal Co. declared a dividend of $4 on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21. The last previous payment was $4 on Sept. 1 on account of accumulations.

It was announced the board would give consideration to additional payments on the issue later this year.

Net profit for the September quarter was $342,769 after credit adjustment of metal fluctuations and normal stock reserves, against $145,882 in the like quarter last year.

Retail Business Up 12 to 18 P. C. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Picking up the lag of the week preceding, sales of heavy apparel featured the retail trade during the past week as the sudden change to cold weather brought out large crowds of buyers for winter merchandise of all kinds, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

Fur garments, coats, knitted suits, sweaters, and men's topcoats were in the lead, says the report, with dry goods, blankets, shoes, and dress accessories a close second. There was no abatement in the demand for furniture, and more attention was accorded rugs, lamps, curtains, and draperies.

"Radios, jewelry, toiletries, and drugs moved more into the foreground. Much of the week's enlarged volume was contributed by Halloween novelties, candies, books, sporting goods, hardware and fancy groceries.

Weather Aids Sales

"Cold weather," says the survey, "which ran the thermometer down to a new October low in some districts, provided the major stimulus to the rise of 5 to 8 per cent in retail sales from the preceding week's. With this gain, the estimated retail volume for the country, as a whole, broadened to 12 to 18 per cent over that recorded for the corresponding 1935 week.

"The improvement was especially marked in the New England states, where last year's total was passed by 15 to 20 per cent. There also was substantial recovery in the East, particularly in the distribution of heavy apparel, as sales were ahead of a year ago by 10 to 18 per cent.

"Rapid expansion of schedules at some of the industrial centers of the Middle West widened the average of retail sales to 16 to 22 per cent over the 1935 week," continues the report. "With large buying of winter needs, volume for the Northwest was up 20 to 26 per cent from last year's.

"The unchecked improvement in the South extended the previous advantage to 20 to 30 per cent. There was a moderate recession in the Southwest, which narrowed the increase over last year to 18 to 20 per cent. Closing October with a stronger consumer demand than expected, the Pacific coast was above its 1935 sales by 15 to 27 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Active

"Widened retail distribution, especially in agricultural areas, where good crop prices prevailed, added to the impetus of wholesale activity. The increase for the week was small, but the volume averaged approximately 20 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 period.

Delays ranging from one to three months in receiving merchandise from manufacturers hampered the operations of many wholesalers, the further shortening of stocks creating a sellers' market at some of the leading cities."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Chamberlain, in his recent speech at the bankers' dinner in the City, contradicted the opinions expressed by many economists and financial writers in recent weeks. They have shown signs of worry over three points. The first is that the domestic effect of our rearmament policy may produce a completely unhealthy condition of boom. The second is that to finance this sort of a public works program by means of unbalanced budgets is to aggravate boom dangers still more, since we are now at or very near the top of a trade cycle. The third point concerns the international monetary and trade developments.

With the end of deflation in the gold bloc, the way is open for revival of international trade. But such reductions in tariffs and increases in quotas as have been adopted by the French merely offset the effect of devaluation upon French prices. For further recovery it is necessary for a lead to be given by Britain, the largest world market for international goods. Mr. Chamberlain's comments on these three points have not been to the liking of the economists, however much they may have stimulated the stock markets.

Must Expect Big Deficit

The Chancellor's comment on the rearmament boom was that "It has not gone yet to such an extent as to make serious differences in the volume of our economic recovery." He compared armaments with housing, said that not even the latter could possibly have played a major part in our recovery. This in spite of the fact that, as he quoted, increased employment in the building and ancilliary trades has accounted for one quarter of the increase in employment in all industries since 1932.

Secondary economic effects of the housing boom, which might well double the total of numbers due to building recovery, he ignored. To most economists, recovery in one industry which accounted for "only one quarter" of the total increase in employment would be considered a major factor. And even if rearmament has not yet had any marked effect, the Chancellor thought that expenditure for this purpose would rise with "startling rapid acceleration."

On the second point the Chancellor foresaw that no increase in revenue could counterbalance the increased expenditure on rearmament; he thought it of relatively minor interest to look for a variation of a million or two in the yield of this tax or that; in other words, the budget was completely upset, and we must anticipate a considerable deficit.

He found it also a matter for congratulation that the necessity for this vast expenditure had come upon us at a time when we could submit with a greater equanimity than would have been possible a few years ago. And yet it is precisely this that disturbs the economists; they argue that unbalanced budgets at the top of a boom provoke inflation. At such a time budgets should not only be balanced but show a surplus. And, in any case, they urge, armaments should be provided out of taxation revenue, since they do not represent any increase in productive resources.

Boom Called Irrational

The Chancellor's remarks on the international trade developments were the most encouraging and the most depressing. He recognized the urgent importance of a recovery in our export industries, and considered devaluation in the gold bloc, and a general reduction in trade restrictions the right way to stimulate that recovery. But apparently all he had in mind for Britain to contribute was the limited promise not to organize a competitive devaluation of sterling to compensate for franc devaluation.

Tariffs are not to be reduced; our quotas are not to be increased; our interest rates are to be decided by purely British considerations; sterling remains completely free, unlinked to gold or to any other currency. And so Britain reaffirms her belief that her own trade restrictions, her so-called mild protection, are good; while all foreign trade restrictions are bad.

The stock exchange swallowed the Chancellor's optimism in one gulp, and prices rose rapidly all round the market. The Actuaries' Investment Index covering 178 industrial shares rose from 87.8 on Sept. 22 to 89.2 on Oct. 6 (Dec. 31, 1928, equals 100). The more sensitive Financial News index for 30 active shares rose by over 4 per cent in the same period. The rise was evident in both domestic and foreign trade shares, and was almost completely unsupported by any cold statistical evidence of earnings. Recovery in international trade shares may be on the way, but not on the threshold; and bidding up domestic shares at such a rate in present conditions can only be described as irrational boom.

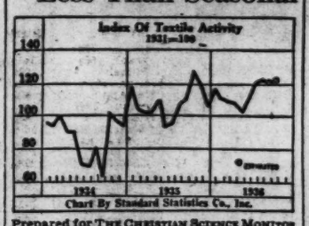
Gold Revaluation Windfall

A further event which might buttress the present tendency to raise share prices regardless, would be a revaluation of our gold stocks, and use of the profit as a windfall revenue to pay for the exceptional expenditure on rearmament. Profit on revaluing the Bank of England gold stocks would accrue to the Treasury, could be used for any purpose; profits on Exchange Account gold, if they were taken out of the fund, must be used for debt reduction. But the amount involved in bank gold profits, may be around £175,000,000, and if the Government spends this either for buying public debt certificates held by the general public, or on armament manufacturers, it will flow into the banking system, pass into bank reserves, and provide the basis for an expansion of credit of some 10 times the original amount. In order to prevent this development the Government might retire debt now held by the Bank of England as backing for the fiduciary issues of currency notes.

The present fiduciary issue amounts to around 260 millions; beyond this amount, under existing law, all currency notes must be backed by gold. If the bank could reduce the amount of the fiduciary issue, increase the sterling value of gold as currency backing in place of government securities, it could sterilize gold according to current credit conditions.

This arrangement would be pretty much the same compromise as obtains in America, where the legal reserve ratio can be altered by the authorities to suit changing conditions. It maintains some sort of relationship between currency, bank money, and gold, in order to satisfy the requirements of those who fear that a currency is unsound if not linked to gold; and by keeping the connecting link flexible it allows the monetary authorities to disregard gold holdings if they think it necessary. It is a good example of a practical British compromise.

Textile Activity Drop Less Than Seasonal



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE of the highly favorable near term outlook for cotton goods only a slight decline in aggregate textile activity is to be expected during the next two months, in contrast to a fairly sharp decline usually in evidence at this period.

Activity during November should about duplicate that of 1935, but December production levels, it is estimated, will be moderately higher.

Harley L. Clarke Quits as President Of Utilities Power

CHICAGO (AP)—A struggle for control of a $400,000,000 international utility domain was ended today with the retirement of Harley L. Clarke as president of the Utilities Power & Light Corporation.

Mr. Clarke, stepping out as head of the company he founded more than 20 years ago, declined to give his reason. Neither would directors of the firm, controlling power interests in North America and Great Britain.

But along La Salle Street it was taken to mean the defeat of Mr. Clarke in his battle with Atlas Corporation, New York investment company, with which he vied for domination for more than a year.

The New York house had acquired most of the collateral—including B voting trust certificates and some common—which Mr. Clarke had pledged for a $2,000,000 loan by the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, and had accumulated $18,000,000 in debentures in the market.

Financial observers reported Mr. Clarke had filed his resignation last year with the condition it would not take effect until expiration of an option he held to buy the Atlas holdings. The option expired Oct. 10. Mr. Clarke started suit to extend it. Whether he would continue the action he declined to say.

Mr. Clarke remained as a director of Utilities Power, only one of his many interests, which include brick manufacturing, motion pictures and real estate.

Larger Argentine Crop Depresses Price of Wheat

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Argentine developments have exerted a bearish influence on world grain markets the past week, causing sharp declines at Liverpool and Winnipeg. Chicago prices reacted also, but the market here did not show the weakness that the other world centers did.

Most of the Argentine wheat area has had good rains, with current estimates indicating an exportable surplus of from 130,000,000 to 147,000,000 bushels. European buyers appeared to be more impressed with the favorable outlook in Argentina than by the less satisfactory reports from Australia where the crop is expected to be about 13,000,000 bushels less than in 1935.

Bullish features of the world situation have been obscured temporarily by the Argentine developments. However, there were symptoms of a better demand in that quarter. Mills laid in big supplies early in the season, but they have made heavy inroads into their stocks, and cash sales recently at terminals have shown a moderate increase.

Canadian Marketings Lower

Winnipeg broke sharply, losing ground on Chicago, there evidently being some straddling going on—selling at Winnipeg and buying Chicago.

Canadian marketings of wheat are decreasing and the volume is now extremely small compared to the receipts of last year. Visible stocks are now about 7,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

There is a shortage of moisture in western portions of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, but elsewhere winter wheat conditions are favorable. Fall precipitation throughout our Northwest and western Canada is much below normal, so that there has been no replenishment of deficient subsoil moisture reserves.

The arrival of a cargo of Argentine corn at Chicago also made the South American country a factor in the corn market as well as in wheat. This cargo has been expected for some time, and another cargo or two are also looked for, but the sentimental effect of these arrivals has probably been overstressed so far as the actual effect on the markets is concerned.

Argentine Offerings a Factor

The current offerings from Argentina are not specially heavy, shipments to this country the past week being 724,000 bushels. As the bulk of the Argentine corn coming to North America is filling seaboard demands on both coasts, it is not the general opinion that the middle western markets will suffer any continued competition.

The cash demand for corn has been quiet, and country offerings have been light. The volume of pit trade in corn has been comparatively light.

Soy bean trade is developing satisfactorily on the Board of Trade, both hedgers and cash interests using the facilities afforded by the operations that have been started in futures. Better weather the past few days has increased selling pressure.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Green Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Important and Timely
Reading in November
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VITAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AUTHORITATIVELY TREATED

Noteworthy among the special articles listed in the accompanying Table of Contents of CURRENT HISTORY for November are those indicated by an asterisk. They indicate clearly the international scope of CURRENT HISTORY.

In "Which Way, Great Britain," Reinhold Niebuhr discusses a choice of international portent. Will it be France, or Germany? War or peace? Ludwig Lore gives some authentic information on how the rebellion in Spain started and what has kept it going.

Maurice Halperin tells what is happening over the border in Mexico and why they like it.

"Peace on the Pacific" tells of the Institute of Pacific Relations—what it is, how it functions, and the problems before it at the 1936 session.

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Pro Gridders Here Tomorrow—Maccabees Arrive—Ski Tourney at Garden Soon

Chicago Cardinals To Battle Redskins

Tomorrow at Fenway Park

Boston Redskins		Chicago Cardinals
Millner, le		re., Smith
Edwards, lt		rt., Blazine
Olsson, lg		rg., Cuppoletti
Bausch, c		c., Hughes
Karcher, rg		lg., Tipton
Barber, rt		lt., Field
Malone, re		le., W. Wilson
R. Smith, qb		qb., Sorboe
Battles, lhb		rhb., Dowell
Justice, rhb		lhb., Nichelini
Britt, fb		fb, Mikulak

Officials—Referee, Tom Thorp. Umpire, W. T. Halloran. Head linesman, George C. Carens. Field judge, J. W. Mooney. Kickoff, 2:30.

Presented with the opportunity of gaining the leadership of the Eastern Division of the National Pro Football League tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, Ray Flaherty, coach of the Redskins, will hurl everything he has under his command against the Chicago Cards to make certain of victory.

It's the big chance of the Redskins to gain the top of the heap. The New York Giants will have plenty of trouble coming out on the long end of the score in their battle with the tricky Detroit Lions, while the Pittsburgh Pirates have anything but a soft touch in the dangerous Dodgers. Conquests by the Lions and Dodgers and a Redskins triumph will put the local brigade right up where they belong.

Leaving no stone unturned, Flaherty has revamped his team with the view of adding strength to his defense without diluting his offensive to any perceptible degree. He will send three rookie backs into the battle along with the veteran Cliff Battles, believing that their incentive to make good will keep them clicking at a high rate of speed.

Eddie Britt of Holy Cross will share the halfbacking honors with Battles. Riley Smith of Alabama will again direct the destinies of the Redskins under fire and the fourth place in the backfield has been awarded to Ed Justice of Gonzaga University.

Placing Britt in the backfield with Battles gives Flaherty two constant carrying threats, while each of them can fire passes of all sorts. Britt's passing to Wayne Millner and Charlie Malone against the Eagles was the best combination play Flaherty has struck this season and the former Crusader figures to do plenty of firing to the same pair of wingers tomorrow afternoon.

The Cards depend on speedy execution for the success of their plays. Accordingly Flaherty has been forced to get as many feather-footed men into his starting array as possible. The presence of Justice at fullback is a move along this line, for the west coast star is regarded as one of the best defensive backs on George Marshall's payroll.

Along the front line two changes have been ordered by the red-headed Boston mentor. Gail O'Brien has been supplanted by the faster Jim Barber of California and Eddie Kahn will pair at the guard posts with Jim Karcher of Ohio State. Kahn and Karcher are the fastest-starting guards on Flaherty's squad and speed is his demand for the clash with the Cards.

Maine Grid Series Enters Second Half

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—The second chapter in the annual Maine college football saga—the state series—opened today. The current champion, Bowdoin, met Bates at the latter's Lewiston field. Maine entertained Colby at Orono.

Adam Walsh's Bowdoin Polar Bears alone entered the fray at full strength. They had the added advantage of Capt. Bucky Sawyer's presence for the first time in weeks. Sawyer has been the champion eleven's specialist.

Maine's passing quarterback, Frankie Smith, who hurled 23 successful passes against Bates last week, was on the sidelines because of a shoulder injury.

Eddie Roundy's Colby line-up was conspicuous by the absence of "Uncle Tom" Yadwinski, offensive back, hurt in last week's Bowdoin tussle, which the Polar Bears won, 13-7.

Barney Marcus, halfback, who was Bates's principal offense in the game it lost, 21-19, to Maine last week, was to start against Bowdoin, but how long he could play was a question that gave Coach Dave Morey considerable concern.

1936 World Sports in Review

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games

Chapter Seven

[In which the weaker sex tends to belie that chivalrous description—Yet another Helen wins a world's championship for America—six events produce three world's records—and the German girls appear at the top of the tree.]

BERLIN—The weaker sex. A chivalrous description and one that seemed closer to the facts before this year's outstanding sports event—the Olympic Games—showed us how women are approaching to men's standards in the matter of track and field athletics. Do you quite realize the significance of Helen Stephens's 11.4s. in the women's Olympic 100 meters? The average male sprinter of ordinary athletic club standard could not travel as fast as that. And the winner of the first men's Olympic sprint championship, at Athens in 1896, traveled considerably slower. In fact (on the evidence of the two times), Helen could have given T. E. Burke, U. S. A., five yards start and a beating.

Already, most definitely we have arrived at a stage where only really good men sprinters can hope to beat the best women. The difference between the world's 100-meter record for men and that for women grows less and less. Who is to say when that process of diminution will end? To mere males it is a reassuring reflection that at present the difference in 1.1s., meaning that Jesse Owens, the great American Negro sprinter, could give Helen Stephens about 10 yards and just win if he ran in his very best form.

Helen Stephens an Exception

Helen Stephens—yet another Helen to win some of the highest honors in sport for the United States—is, of course, an exception among women runners. Her style of action is the closest to the masculine that you could imagine and she is built on lines splendidly suitable for sprinting. Any race in which she takes part is a foregone conclusion.

Only two other women could make returns below 12s. in the Olympics here—Stanislawa Walasiewiczowna, of Poland, who did 11.7s. in the final and Kathe Krauss of Germany, who credited herself twice with 11.9s.—in a semifinal heat, when she was second to Helen Stephens, and in the final, when she was third. Stanislawa Walasiewiczowna, more briefly and better known in America by the less exhausting name, Stella Walsh, has been since 1932 the Queen of Speed in women's athletics. This year she has been running faster than ever. But her reign is over.

Steadily Improving

Jadwiga Wajsowna, as befits a young lady from Poland, showed polish second to none. For style and beauty in throwing a discus she is in a class by herself. But, unfortunately for her, Faulein Mauermayer is similarly situated, so far as the throwing part of the proposition is concerned. The German star, a magnificent specimen of athletic womanhood, improves almost every time she throws. As may be gathered from the fact that this year she has beaten the world's record on no fewer than six occasions.

In the throwing events we had one more illustration of Japan's widening interests and advancing standards in sport. Sadako Yamamoto gained a fifth place with the javelin and her compatriots, Ko Nakamura and Hide Minishima, were fourth and fifth with the discus.

Ranking of Nations

As Olympic track and field competitions are decided merely as separate events and no attempt is made officially to translate the mass results into a ranking by nations, it is easy to gain vague (and not necessarily accurate) impressions of the international situation, but it is not easy to answer precisely the question, "How did America make out?" Or Britain. Or Poland. Or any other nation. So I have prepared a little standing which shows the answer at a glance. For the purpose, 10 points have been awarded for a first place, five for a second, four for a third and so on down to one for a sixth. And this is what we see:

Nation	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Pts.
1. Germany	2	2	3	1½	–	3	49½
2. U. S. A.	3	–	–	–	1	½	22½
3. Poland	–	2	1	–	–	–	14
4. Italy	1	–	–	1	–	–	13
5. Hungary	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
6. Gt. Britain	–	2	–	–	–	–	10
7. Canada	–	–	2	1	–	–	8
8. Japan	–	–	–	1	2	–	7
9. Austria	–	–	–	1	–	1	7
10. Holland	–	–	–	–	1	½	2½
11. France	–	–	–	½	–	–	1½
12. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
13. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	½	½

Amusements

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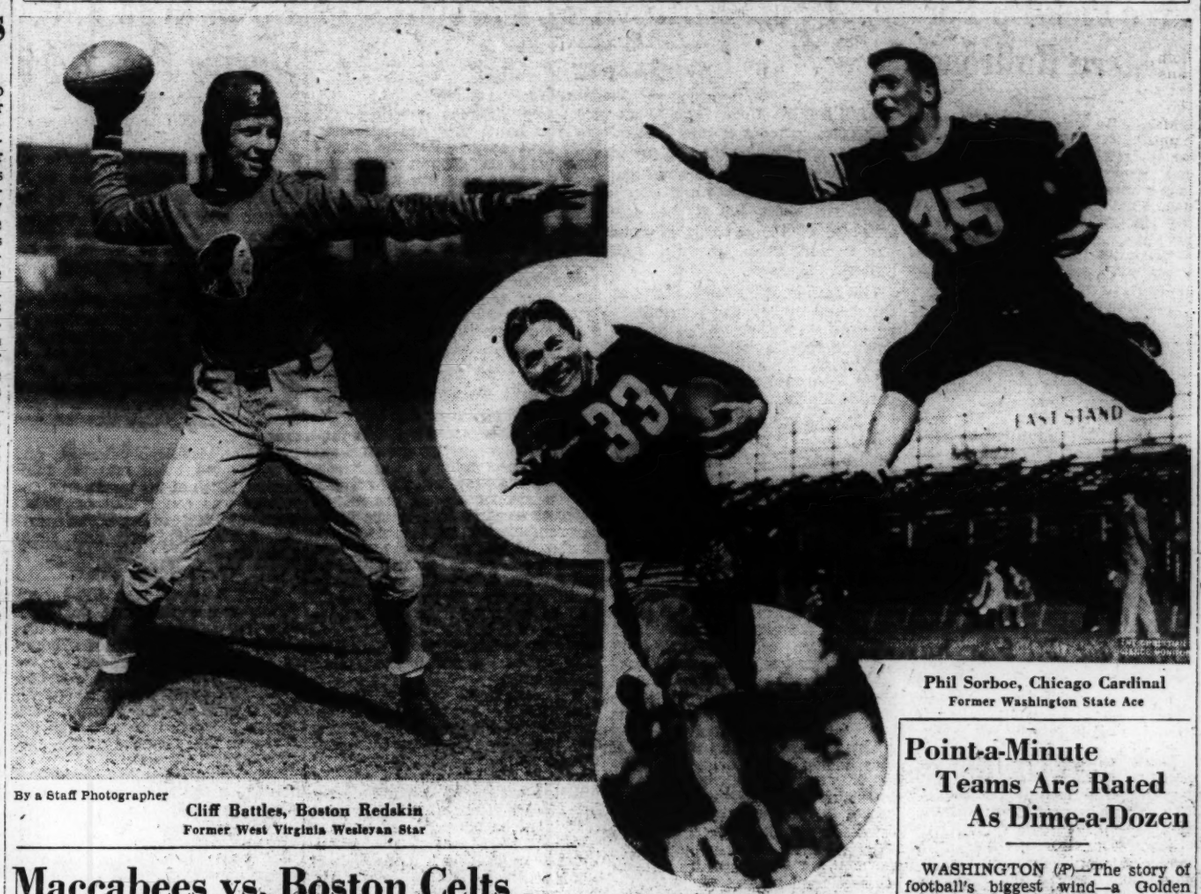

By a Staff Photographer

Cliff Battles, Boston Redskin
Former West Virginia Wesleyan Star

Phil Sorboe, Chicago Cardinal
Former Washington State Ace

Doug Russell, Chicago Cardinal
Former Kansas State Gridder

Maccabees vs. Boston Celts In Sunday Soccer Classic

Maccabees of Palestine, soccer champions of that country and the Near East, meets Boston Celts, champs of the Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Association at Bees Field, kick off at 2 p. m. Fans from all over New England will be present to see the clash for it promises to be the best in many years.

Despite the fact Maccabees went down to defeat, its first on the tour, to an all-star St. Louis team, under flood lights, by a 3 to 2 score, their prowess is still something to admire.

Several of the Jewish players were injured in the St. Louis game but Manager E. Pollak hopes to have them all ready again for action against the Celts. Gov. James M. Curley will start the game going and many of the dignitaries of the State and city will be present to see what happens.

This Jewish outfit is rated with the best when it comes to playing the game as it should be played. They are adepts at the "carpet game" using the short passes that always delight the fans.

There is not a weak link in the entire chain. From goal out the Maccabees have smart combination and Boston Celts can prepare for a lesson in ball control, shooting and passing. Boston Celts have been doing special training for this game and Manager P. Collins states his players will show the fans just why the team won the state championship last season.

The clever Mausner of the Maccabees should hold the fans with his trickey play while those out side forwards, Panz and Machlis, will make Slicer and Harry Sanson or Ostrand keep alert. Any team that can trim such outfits as the American pro League select team, New York state and Passon eleven of Philadelphia needs no comment.

Boston Soccerdom is offered this attraction at Bees Feld, Sunday and record crowd ever to see a game of this description is expected to be on hand for the start. United States Soccer Association officials have selected George De Nardo of Fall River as referee while P. R. Garrigan and Tom Freeman of Boston will run the lines.

Boston Shamrocks Leave For Rochester Game

Heading for revenge and their sixth victory in the American League fight for football honors, the Shamrocks entrained at the Back Bay station this morning at 11 a. m. for Rochester. The club will face the same eleven which last Sunday set them back for their first defeat.

Hank Soar's leg which forced him out of the game in the first period of the last game is still uncertain. Nick Morris is likewise suffering from a bad bump.

500,000 Fans

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct.

TEN outstanding college games in the East, Middle West and Far West will draw nearly 500,000 football fans, according to forecasts last night. Here are the predicted turnouts:

Navy-Penn. at Phila	65,000
Dart.-Yale at New Haven	60,000
Ohio State-N. D. at S. Bend	56,000
Pittsburgh-Fordham at N. Y.	55,000
Minn.-Northw. at Evanston	47,000
Stanford-U. C. L. A. at L. A.	45,000
Illinois-Mich. at Ann Arbor	40,000
Princeton-Harvard at Camb.	30,000
Auburn-Santa C. at S. Fran.	35,000
Carnegie-Purdue at Pitts	30,000

'Pop' Calls Messervey His 'Third Best Center'

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—"Pop" Warner, veteran football coach, said Chet Messervey of Marblehead, Mass., is the "third best center" he has tutored in his 41 years of coaching.

"Messervey is not as brilliant as the late Bob Peck or Herb Stein, both of whom played for me at Pittsburgh," Warner declared as he sent his Temple University squad through a long drill in preparation for the Holy Cross game Saturday.

Point-a-Minute Teams Are Rated As Dime-a-Dozen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The story of football's biggest wind—a Golden Tornado from Georgia Tech 20 years ago that blew Cumberland University back to Tennessee, 222 to 0—was told with relish recently by the captain of the victims.

Unlike most ex-football players, who like to talk of triumphs, Commissioner George Allen of the District of Columbia heartily enjoyed telling of football's swiftest moving comedy and the part he played in it.

"It was a riot," he roared, laughing so hard he almost fell out of his swivel-chair.

"Talk about your point-a-minute teams," he jeered; "they're just a dime-a-dozen. How would you like to have been in the path of a touchdown-a-minute team? I was. That great Georgia Tech team raced over a touchdown for every minute of our game."

Allen explained the time of quarters was cut from 15 to 8 minutes in this opening game of 1916 in Atlanta, leaving 32 minutes to jibe with Tech's 32 touchdowns.

The commissioner is unimpressed by present-day yarns about iron men.

"Say, our starting eleven stood up under that heavy shelling the entire game," he explained.

"But there was a reason. Every time a substitute came in all the players yelled, 'Take my place.' The sub couldn't show partiality, so he had to retire to the bench."

Connecticut State Wins

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—A Connecticut State College football team crushed Coast Guard Academy, 45 to 12, last night before an estimated 4000 persons at Jones field. The visitors turned on the full power of their running attack, making spectacular dashes, to whip the Cadets by the widest margin in the 10-game series. One of the traditions of the contests between these two teams was shattered when the guardsmen crossed the Connecticut State goal line for the first time since the rivalry began. The winners reeled off seven touchdowns in spectacular fashion, with Scotty Thompson scoring the first on the end of an 80-yard march after the opening kickoff. Late in the game, with an entire substitute team on the field for State, the Cadets cut loose with four long forward passes. The last one, Cass to Harold Land, went over the goal line.

Geidel Elected President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States held its tenth annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night and elected the following officers for 1936-1937: Henry A. Geidel of the Nassau Country Club, president; Ernest Clark of the Maidstone and Columbia Clubs, vice-president; Warren L. Kruger of the Island Club, treasurer, and James T. Reid of the Crescent Athletic Club, secretary.

James McGuire

ALBION, Mich., Oct. 31 (AP)—James (Deacon Jim) McGuire, 73, retired baseball player of the major leagues, passed on today at his farm home near here. McGuire, hailed by sports fans as one of the "grand old men" of baseball, played his last big league game with Detroit in 1912. He started his baseball career in 1884 and played with Brooklyn, Washington and other clubs before joining the Tigers.

A. I. C. Eleven Wins, 6 to 0

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—American International College defeated the Connecticut State Teachers eleven here last night, 6 to 0. It was the first college game ever played under the floodlights in these parts and drew a crowd of about 600. A march of 52 yards by the A. I. C. combine late in the second period led to the only score of the game, Fitch taking a short pass over the goal line for the touchdown.

Dartmouth Wins Title

Dartmouth College won the annual Harvard intercollegiate cross-country run over the 4½-mile course at Boston yesterday, scoring 22 points. University of New Hampshire was second with 49, Vermont third with 57, Bowdoin fourth with 87, Boston College fifth with 127, and Springfield sixth with 138. Stewart L. Whitman Jr. '39 of Dartmouth won the individual title in 22m. 57 1-5s.

Miss Jameson Wins Medal

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 31 (AP)—Betty Jameson of Dallas, Texas, carded a 76, two above par, over the Chapultepec course yesterday to capture medal honors in the Mexican national women's golf championship. Miss Jameson's margin was six strokes better than Mrs. Patty Newbold, runner-up. Miss Marion Williams of Los Angeles was third with an 86.

Freshman Wins Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 31—Playing sub-par golf over the soggy course, Andrew Anderson '40 of Kenosha, Wis., won the Williams College golf championship yesterday by defeating John Kerr, another freshman, 6 and 5.

Mass. State Beats Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Massachusetts State College soccer team turned in its first victory over Amherst since 1931 here yesterday, winning 2 to 0. Rodda counted in the second quarter and Soley in the fourth.

College Cross-Country

Wesleyan 18, Trinity 41.

Famed Austrian Skier Coming to Boston Show

Hannes Schneider, world's most famous skiing instructor, has accepted the Boston Garden's invitation to leave his mammoth ski school in the Austrian Alps at St. Anton am Alberg and make his first visit to America for the second annual Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament, which will begin its week's stay at the Boston Garden on Nov. 29.

This visit is probably the most important event in the history of American skiing, although that history goes back only some seven years so far as any general interest is concerned. Schneider's own interest in American skiers who have visited Austria the past few seasons, along with encouragement from his Government, prompted him to plan his trip to Boston.

The name of Hannes Schneider is a magic one to skiers, even to those who disapprove of the technique he created for ski-running. That is the famous Arlberg crouch, developed by Schneider during the war for military movements over steep, icy slopes.

With ideal terrain and climate, Austria owes much of its skiing eminence to Schneider's school, recognized as the largest and best anywhere, which is attended by ski teachers and experts from all over Europe, as well as by beginners. At St. Anton one of the great tests of skiing supremacy is held every other year, the Arlberg-Kandahar race.

No one in America can speak with the same authority on skiing matters as Schneider, and his presence will lend added importance to the Boston Garden Winter Sports exposition, which will usher in the New England season.

Much at Stake In Pro Contests For Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Leadership in both the western and eastern divisions of the National Football League is at stake in games tomorrow. The Detroit Lions, champions of the circuit, invade New York to oppose the eastern champions and current pace-setters, while in the West the Chicago Bears, undefeated leaders of the western sector, play host to the Green Bay Packers, victors in all but one start this season.

While these leaders are battling against each other, the remaining teams will have a chance to creep up. The Pirates meet the Brooklyn Dodgers in Pittsburgh, while the Chicago Cardinals invade Boston in the other pro circuit duels scheduled tomorrow.

The battle in New York is one of the most crucial. Defeat in this contest for the Lions will mean an almost unsurmountable obstacle to their title hopes. The Detroit squad lost its last two starts by two-point margins, 20 to 18, and 12 to 10, to the Packers and Bears. Another setback would give them three defeats and overtaking the Packers or Bears would be quite a task.

The Bears by a victory over the Packers in Chicago would be in a good position to gain the playoff for the Ed Thorp Memorial Trophy. The Bears would thus have seven wins without a setback, while their closest rivals would have two defeats on their record and the Halas outfit could win by breaking even in one of two remaining games.

The Giants sorely need a win, for they are only a percentage fraction ahead of the Pirates and hold only a half-game advantage over Boston. Defeat by the Lions while Boston or Pittsburgh was winning would send them to third position and give them a hard row to get back to the top, for the eastern champions must play the Bears, Detroit and Green Bay in order after meeting the Lions in New York tomorrow.

Dartmouth vs. Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—Springfield College will meet Dartmouth in football next fall, it was announced by H. S. deGroat, graduate manager of athletics at Springfield College. The game is scheduled for Oct. 9 at Hanover, N. H., and will be the first gridiron clash of these teams since 1919. Dartmouth and Springfield have played four football games, Dartmouth winning all four.

Pro Hockey Results

N. Y. Americans 3, New Haven 0.
N. Y. Rangers 8, Philadelphia R. 3.
Toronto 7, Detroit 1.

Maroons Look Good With Four Squad Changes

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (AP)—Combining a mixture of youth on the offense with a veteran defense, the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League will take the ice this season with a near-counterpart of the team that won the 1934-35 Stanley Cup.

Only four changes have been made since last season and one of them makes Tommy Gorman's outfit look even more like his championship array. Alex Connell, the Ottawa fireman who stopped pucks for the Maroons in their Stanley Cup foray, returns to the nets after a year's retirement. He replaces Lorne Chabot and Bill Beveridge.

The other changes, all of which Gorman believes will strengthen the Maroons bring Carl Voss from the New York Americans in exchange for Joe Lamb; shift Hooley Smith, veteran center, to the Boston Bruins, and find Jerry Carson, ex-Canadian, emerging from a year's retirement to team up with Lionel Conacher on the defense, Voss will center one line, while Carson fills the position left open by the sale of Allan Shields to the Americans.

"Here is one real sweet team," declared Gorman early in the training season. "There's all kind of fight in those boys."

On the forward lines youth predominates. On the defense, and back of it, is age. Both Connell and Conacher, the latter starting his twelfth season, are 36 years old. Cy Wentworth and Stew Evans complete the defense, with Bill McKenzie, up from the International League, a candidate for the spare position.

Up front, Russ Blinco, Earl Robinson and Dave Trottier form one line; Bob Gracie, Gus Marker and Herb Cain another, and Voss, Jimmy Ward and Baldy Northcott the veteran combination.

Famous Maccabee Soccer Players Arrive at Airport

By a Staff Photographer

The Visiting Palestine Soccer Football Players, Who Meet the Boston Celts at National League Field Tomorrow, Arrived at East Boston Yesterday

College Football Results

East

American I. U. 6, Conn. S. T. 0.
Concord State 6, New River 0.
Connecticut State 45, Coast Guard 12.
Ithaca College 32, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Moravian 36, Lehigh (JV) 6.
Salem 25, Fairmont 0.
St. Vincent 27, Davis and Elkins 0.

South

Birmingham Southern 20, Millsaps 0.
Eastern Tenn. T. 2, Maryville 0.
Elon 6, Apprentice School 0.
Erskine 12, Stetson 6.
Hiwassee 19, Snead C. 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 7, Guilford 0.
Louisville 12, Georgetown (Ky.) 6.
Loyola (N. O.) 6, Catholic 0.
Milligan 45, Cullhowee 6.
Mississippi C. 20, Delta State 0.
Morehead (Ky.) 19, Eastern (Ky.) T. 7.
Naval A. S. 20, Tampa Freshmen 19.
Rollins 32, Wofford 14.
South Carolina 9, The Citadel 0.
Tampa 27, South Georgia St. 0.
Troy (Ala.) T. 7, Newberry 6.
Union (Ky.) C. 6, Transylvania 6.
Union (Tenn.) 18, Murray T. 7.

Midwest

Bemidji T. 20, Hibbing (JC.) 19.
Bethany 6, McPherson 2.
Cape Girardeau T. 20, Springfield T. 0.
Chillicothe B. C. 14, Wentworth Mil. 0.
Coe 41, Beloit 0.
Concordia (Neb.) T. 67, Luther 0.
Creighton 32, Washburn 2.
Dakota Wesleyan 14, Huron 0.
Detroit 14, Duquesne 7.
Hebron 21, Nebraska Central 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 6, St. Ambrose 6.
Jamestown 38, Valley City T. 0.
Kansas Wes. 13, College of Emporia 0.
Kearney T. 12, Creighton Freshmen 0.
Kent State 19, Findlay 0.
Kirksville T. 13, Missouri Mines 13.
Mankato T. 21, Winona T. 0.
Marquette 20, St. Mary's (Calif.) 6.
Missouri Valley 13, Culver-Stockton 6.
Mount Union 27, Ashland 7.
Nebraska (B) 47, Midland 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 7, Peru T. 0.
Ottawa 13, Baker 0.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 21, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Platteville 40, Wisconsin Extension 8.
Rockhurst 20, Central (Mo.) 13.
St. Benedicts 19, Hastings 12.
Sterling 6, Chilocco Indians 0.
Wahpeton Science 12, Ellendale (N.D.) N. 7.
Warrensburg T. 7, Maryville T. 6.
Western (Ill.) T. 7, Augustana 6.
William Jewell 7, Tarkio 0.
Yankton 7, Doane 0.

Southwest

Arkansas S. T. 19, Arkansas Tech. 13.
Daniel Baker 13, Trinity 10.
East Central (Okla.) T. 9, Northwestern T. 9.
Howard Payne 26, Abilene Christian 6.
John Tarleton 11, Texas Military 7.
Magnolia A. & M. 58, El Dorado (JC) 0.
Northeastern (Okla.) T. 14, Oklahoma B. 13.
North Texas T. 27, Sam Houston 0.
Oklahoma City 13, St. Mary's (S. A.) 7.
Ouachita 14, Southeastern (Okla.) T. 6.

Far West

Humboldt 40, Southern Oregon N. 3.
Oregon Tech 45, Pacific 6.
Willamette 13, Puget Sound 6.

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Text of Landon Address Given at Charleston, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31 (AP)—The text of Governor Landon's speech here last night follows:

Last night in New York city I summarized my position on the major issues of this campaign. I pointed out that a basic essential of representative government is for the candidate to take the people into his confidence—that representative government rests upon the combined wisdom of the people—and that in this election we will decide the future of our form of government by the combined wisdom of the people.

Tonight here in West Virginia I wanted to talk quietly about a few of the issues as they relate to the home. I want to do this because one of the outstanding points of this campaign has been the interest of thousands of men and women who in ordinary years take no active part in political contests. This interest is not the result of a sudden outburst of party enthusiasm. It is a result of the realization that the choice to be made in this election will vitally affect their homes.

Reflect Popular Wishes

For many months the people of West Virginia have been in the forefront of those working to make this election reflect the real wishes of the people. I am happy to be with you as we bring this stirring campaign to a close.

Let me remind you of a remark made by Benjamin Franklin following the constitutional convention of 1787. A friend asked him: "What kind of a government have you given us?" and he replied: "A republic—if you can keep it so."

That was a profound remark. It reflected the homely wisdom that is one of our heritages from horse and buggy days. Its meaning is quite plain. A republic—a government of the people—cannot be kept a republic except through the efforts of the people.

Back on the Course

Now it is obvious that a government of 130,000,000 people must be handled in the periods between elections by the people's servants—their elected representatives. During these periods, through error or misguided actions of those representatives, government may wander off the course. This is always possible.

But so long as the voters of the nation are interested in the management of the government, so long as they are jealously determined to keep the government their own, they can always bring it back on the course. They do this by exercising their rights on election day.

We have been living for 150 years under our Constitution. We have maintained our republic. And we have achieved a high measure of prosperity and happiness. But we have not done this merely because our ancestors drew up a great document. We have done it because we were determined to keep a republic.

And our determination to keep a republic will be the measure of our success in the future.

Women Play Part

In this task our women must play their part as well as our men. More than our men, indeed, for always, over all the world, it has been the women rather than the men who have been the mainstays of the home.

Men in pursuit of varied interests sometimes get away from the fundamentals. This is natural. But the women, through their devotion to the ideals of the family, never lose sight of these fundamentals. This is just as true, in my observation, of those women who today are taking positions of leadership in our business and public life.

But men and women alike must never forget that our Constitution is the charter of our liberties. It is the charter that keeps our homes.

Look Across Ocean

We have only to look across the ocean to see what can happen when the people have no such protection against the power of government.

To these people home is no longer a place to which they can retire in security—a place in which they can think and speak as they please; in which they can worship as they please; in which they can bring up their children as they please. In these countries homes are no longer protected by the law against invasion by the agents of an all-powerful government.

We must never forget that the loss of liberty in these countries followed depressions; that the trends in government which preceded this loss of liberty were similar in many respects to the trends in government which we see in America today.

Outstanding among these trends was the disregard of the old-fashioned principle of making both ends meet, a principle which we all follow in our homes, and which our women know even better than our men.

Unparalleled Extravagance

This principle has been lost sight of in the last three years. We have seen waste and extravagance on an unparalleled scale. The people of West Virginia know this only too well. They know there has been almost unlimited waste and extravagance in the handling of relief funds in this State.

In this type of expenditure there are two issues involved, there is the spending of public moneys voted by the people for the relief of their less fortunate fellow-citizens, for purposes which have nothing to do with relief. You know what these purposes are.

Relief funds are being spent to maintain a political machine in power. WPA workers are being intimidated and coerced. In many cases approval of party leaders is necessary to get relief work. And workers on relief are told that they must vote for the Administration in power or lose their jobs. This kind of practice violates the first principle of civic decency. When government itself follows this policy, how can we teach the duties of good citizenship to our children?

Pay Envelopes Discussed

The second issue involved in this misuse of public money is the plain dollars and cents side. Let me show you how foolish and vicious waste in government affects the citizens. I am going to talk not in billions but in terms of nickels, dimes and dollar bills—in terms of the pay envelopes and the household budget.

Last year the cost of all government in this country—Federal, State and local—amounted on an average to about $500 a family. Twenty-five years ago the cost of all these governments amounted to only about $140 a family. In all this spending the Federal Government is the chief offender. The government in Washington spends the equivalent of about $275 per family a year. Think of this in terms of your household budget.

This $275 a year is not taken in direct taxes. Most of us never see a tax bill for the expenses of the Federal Government. We are borrowing half this money and we are paying through hidden taxes—taxes concealed in the cost of the things we buy.

Tax on Bread Cited

For example, during the life of the AAA, every time a housewife bought a loaf of bread she contributed one-half cent to the Federal Government through the processing tax alone. Every gallon of gasoline carries a concealed tax for the Federal Government amounting to one cent. And every package of cigarettes carries a tax amounting to six cents.

It is through these thousands of little taxes—one cent here, one-half cent there—that most of us pay our government bill. These taxes have increased the cost of living by raising prices. And the dangerous thing about them is that they go on increasing without our being aware that the Government is eating into what we have to spend.

Government Borrows

Let me mention just one more point about this waste and extravagance as it effects the home. Even with all the hidden taxes we are paying, the Federal Government is unable to pay its bills out of income. Today, out of every dollar it spends it has to borrow 50 cents. This money will have to be paid back in the future—paid back by deductions from the household budgets.

We cannot continue forever this policy of spending more than we take in. It leads inevitably to inflation—to impossibly high prices for the necessities of life—to the destruction of our savings.

Another question is much in the thoughts of us all at this time—especially of all wives and mothers. That is the question of peace. The world is restless. Disturbing news comes to us almost every day. But I do not believe war in Europe is inevitable. I am sure the terrible memories of the last war are still so vivid that no people wants to break the peace.

At the same time we must all recognize the dangers. If other nations should become involved in war while I am President, I pledge you that I will do everything in my power to keep America out. And I believe that in the light of our experience in the last war we can avoid the pitfalls. We can keep out.

Impartial Neutrality

We can keep out if we are prepared to defend ourselves; if we observe strict and impartial neutrality, if we are willing to forgo short-run profits; if we keep our heads.

This last is the most important of all. For in the end the issue of peace or war for America must rest with the American people. If the issue is clearly presented to them I know what their answer will be. I know what the answer will be from the men and omen who make our homes. It will be peace.

In the West we are home folks and we are proud of being home folks. The men who run for public office can never get very far away from the people. They can never forget that they are still neighbors. They can never overlook the fact that even in office it is as neighbors that they will be judged.

Advice With a Hat

Let me tell you a piece of homely advice that was given me the first time I ran for office. I had dropped into a store to buy a hat. The storekeeper was an old friend of mine. I had been dealing with him for years.

As he made the sale he said to me, "Do you know why you've kept coming back to me all this time? Because I've always told you exactly what you were getting and you've always got your money's worth. Now you are offering the people a piece of political goods. You've got to see to it that the quality is what you say it is and that they get their money's worth. If you let them down they won't be coming around to vote for you the next time."

Safe Course Ahead

Apply this wisdom to the present Administration. Did it tell you frankly in advance what you were getting? And do you feel you got your money's worth? Is it telling you now what it proposes to offer you if it should be re-elected? And do you want the quality of goods it carries in stock and that you are likely to get if it is returned to power?

In my campaign at home I have always tried to follow my old friend's advice. I have tried to tell the people exactly what I intended to do and I have tried to do it. In this campaign I have followed the same plant. I have repeatedly stated the policies that in my opinion will guarantee us a safe course.

Next Tuesday the men and women of America will set the country on this course for the next four years.

Text of Roosevelt's Brooklyn Talk

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music follows:

During the last month I have seen a great deal of our country and a great many of our people. Both, the America and the Americans I have seen look very different from three and a half years ago.

Many important things have happened to them in these three and a half years. I could talk to you for hours about this better, happier America. What I am going to talk to you about for a few minutes, however, is some of the things that have brought that better, happier America to pass. I want to tell you in terms of actual achievement what we in Washington have done—what we have done to restore prosperity—what we have done to end abuses.

The first thing was to give aid to those overtaken by disaster. We did that, and we are not ashamed of giving help to those who needed help. We furnished food relief, drought relief, flood relief, work relief. We established the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration. Some people ridicule them as alphabetical agencies. But you and I know that they are the agencies that have substituted food for starvation, work for idleness, hope instead of dull despair.

America Will Decide

And on November third America will say that was a job well done!

The second thing we did was to help our stalled economic engine to get under way again. We knew enough about the mechanism of our economic order to know that we could not do that one wheel at a time. We had had enough of one-wheel economics. We proposed to get all four wheels started at once. We knew that it was no good to try to start only the wheel of finance. At the same time we had to start the wheels of agriculture, of workers of all classes, of business and industry.

By democratizing the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and redistricting it into more practical and helpful channels we furnished fuel for the machine.

We primed the pump by spending government money in direct relief, in work relief, in public works.

We established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; the the National Recovery Administration; the Farm Credit Administration; the soil conservation program; the Home Owners Loan Corporation; the Federal Housing Administration; the Tennessee Valley Authority; we set up a sound monetary policy; a sound banking structure; reciprocal trade agreements; foreign exchange accords.

We set up a National Labor Relations Board to improve working conditions and seek industrial peace. We brought the business men of the nation together to encourage them to increase wages, to shorten working hours, to abolish child labor.

With labor's aid and backing we took the first great step for workers' security by the Social Security Act—an act which is now being misrepresented to the workers in a pay envelope propaganda by a few employers whom you will easily recognize as old-time exploiters of labor who have always fought against contributing anything themselves to a sound security for the laboring man and his wife and children.

That act is a new Manga Charta for those who work. In its preparation and in its enactment it was supported not only by organized labor but by those other liberal groups—workers, employers, churches, private charities, educators who for many years have believed that modern government can make provisions against the hardship of unemployment and the terrors of old age.

On the passage of this law, in addition to overwhelming support on the part of Democrats in both the House and Senate, the country should note that 77 Republican Representatives voted for it and only 18 against it, and that in the Senate 15 Republican Senators voted for it and only five against it.

This fact is perhaps illustrative of the paradox that in the closing days of the campaign, Republican leadership, driven to desperation and urged on by the same sinister forces which generation after generation have opposed all social legislation, now repudiate their own Representatives and Senators in the halls of the Congress and leave them looking positively silly.

The people of the State of New York recognize in this issue in a national campaign only another form of the struggle to which we have become accustomed in this State for many years past. Every man and woman here knows that we have been blessed with these great social reforms because we have had liberal government in Albany. We know that we would not have had them if the Old Guard Republican leadership had been in power.

Praises Lehman

Governor Lehman has not merely exemplified in his splendid objectives this spirit of far-sighted progress, but he has practiced what he has preached, and thereby has continued to strengthen the civic conscience of the people of this State. There are none among you who believe that on Tuesday next there is one chance in a thousand that New York State will turn its government back to the Old Guard.

To go back to what the Federal Government has done in the last three and one-half years, some people call these things waste. You and I know that they are the means by which our stalled machine has started again.

And on Nov. 3 America will say that that was a job well done!

The third thing we did was to look to the future—to root out abuses—to establish every possible defense against a return of the evils which brought the crash. We established the Securities Exchange Commission; banking reforms; a sound monetary policy; deposit insurance for fifty million bank accounts—all aimed to safeguard the thrift of our citizens.

Result of Tax Policy

By our tax policy and by regulating financial markets, we loosened the grip which monopolies had fastened upon indepedent American business. We have begun also to free American business and American labor from the unfair competition of a small unscrupulous minority. We established by statute a curb upon the overweening power and unholy practices of some utility holding companies.

By the Rural Electrification Act, by the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar projects we set up yardsticks to bring electricity at cheaper rates to the average American farm and the average American home. Through loans to private enterprise we promoted slum-clearance and low-cost modern housing.

We set up a National Youth Administration to help keep our youth in school and to hold open for them the door of opportunity. By a successful war on crime we have made America's homes and places of business safer against the gangster, the kidnaper and the racketeer.

Some people call these things meddling and interference. You and I know them to be new stores in a foundation—a foundation on which we can, and are determined to build a structure of economic security for all our people—a safer, happier, more American America.

On Nov. 3 the American people will say that is a job well begun!

These are things we have done. They are a record of three and a half years crowded with achievements; significant of better life for all the people. Every group in our national life has benefited because what we have done for each group has produced benefits for every other group. In our policies there are no distinctions between them. There will be none. If we are in trouble we are all of us in trouble together. If we are to be prosperous, if we are to be secure, we must all be prosperous and secure together.

Unfortunately those who now raise the cry of class distinction are the very leaders whose policies in the past have fostered such distinctions. When they were in power they were content in the belief that the chief function of government was to help only those at the top in the pious hope that the few at the top would, in their benevolence or generosity, pass that help on.

Have United Classes

That theory of government has been banished from Washington. It did not work. It was not, and cannot be, the answer to our problem. We have united all classes in the nation in a program for the nation. In doing that we have bridged the gulf of antagonism which 12 years of neglect had opened up between them.

An equally important task remains: to go forward, to consolidate and to strengthen these gains—to close the gap by destroying the glaring inequalities of opportunity and of security which, in the recent past, have set group against group and region against region.

By our policies for the future we will carry forward this program of unity. We will not be content until all our people fairly share in the ever-increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens.

On Nov. 3 the American people will say that our policy for the future is their policy for the future.

Rival Nominees In Final Appeals

(Continued from Page 1)

—listen to the tapering off—and get to the polls.

The latest enthusiastic audiences in Indiana, Pennsylvania—both at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—in New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia have all meant to the Governor a trend toward his cause in these important, big states. Whereas the candidate's viewpoint during the campaign had been one of reserved hope and determination, this has turned at the last moment to apparently genuine confidence.

The Constitution, Governor Landon pointed out, is the charter of liberties of the home. "It is the charter," he said, "that keeps our homes." And women, he continued, more than men, realize the fundamental importance of the home in a civilization.

"We have only to look across the ocean," he said, "to see what can happen when the people have no such protection against the power of government." To many Europeans, he went on, homes are no longer places of freedom and protection, and "the trends in government which preceded this loss of liberty were similar in many respects to the trends in government which we see in America today."

The Governor outlined the threat of excessive or hidden taxation to the home, he spoke of rising food prices, of "spending more than we take in." Then he came to the transcendent question of war and peace.

"The world is restless," Governor Landon said. "Disturbing news comes to us almost every day. But I do not believe war in Europe is inevitable . . . At the same time, we must all recognize the dangers. If other nations should become involved in war while I am President, I pledge you that I will do everything in my power to keep America out. And I believe that in the light of our experience in the last war we can avoid the pitfalls. We can keep out."

The Republican candidate then gave his formula, in simple terms, for the avoidance of war. It was: "We can keep out if we are prepared to defend ourselves; if we observe strict and impartial neutrality; if we are willing to forego short-run profits; if we keep our heads."

The last point, he insisted, was most important of all. "For in the end, the issue of peace or war for America must rest with the American people. If the issue is clearly presented to them, I know what their answer will be. I know what the answer will be from the men and women who make our homes. It will be peace."

Wife Joins Landon

Mrs. Landon joined the Republican candidate in St. Louis—the first instance in which she has joined a campaign trip. Pre-determined strategy of the campaign was that Mrs. Landon and Peggy Anne, the Governor's 19-year-old university student daughter, should remain quietly at home, in direct contrast with the widely-publicized family activities of the various Roosevelts.

Attempts were made to persuade Mrs. Landon to take part in the swing into California and on several other trips, but she remained in Topeka. Following a burst of publicity about these members of the Landon family during and directly after the Cleveland, Ohio, convention, there was a notable lull.

Now, on the eve of the election, Mrs. Landon and Peggy Anne emerge. They left Topeka last night in a special car on a regular train, and preceded Governor Landon into St. Louis. There the forenoon was reserved for family reunions. In the party were Mrs. Lacy Haynes, sister of Mrs. William Allen White and wife of Governor Landon's most confidential adviser, and their two children, Lacy Jr. and Mary Jane Haynes. Secretaries were included in the party, and newspaperwomen came along from Topeka.

The picture of a home-keeping wife thus was established carefully by Republican strategists, and into this framework Governor Landon's speech to women at Charleston was intended to fit. His key words were: "In this task (of preserving the republic) our women must play their part as well as our men. More than our men, indeed, for always, over all the world, it has been the women rather than the men who have been the mainstays of the home.

"Men in pursuit of varied interests sometimes get away from the fundamentals. This is natural. But the women, through their devotion to the ideals of the family, never lose sight of these fundamentals. . . ."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Big commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept 412, New York

SELL razor blades for Gillette style holder; establish your own trade; every blade guaranteed; cellophane wrapped; 5 blades to a package, 20 packages to a carton; retail value $3; minimum agents order 2 cartons, $1.50 each; postage prepaid U. S. A only. J. H. YOUNG, Distributors, 54 West Madison St., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Well furnished house; 3 bedrooms, convertible to 4, 2 baths; near ocean, 1½ blocks from Lincoln Road; $2650 for season, 1531 Drexel Ave. Phone 5-1866.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif VAndike 1359

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

TERRITORIAL sales representatives wanted to sell CEDEX (moth-repellant plastic cedar paint); 10 pound can of CEDEX at $6.50 transforms the average clothes closet (80 sq. ft.) into a modern cedar closet; contact building supply dealers, department, hardware and paint stores, builders, architects, apartment houses and home owners; liberal commissions. For further details write CEDEX SALES CORP., 101 Park Ave., New York City

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building Rochester N Y

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION desires position; good references; can drive car; good musician; go anywhere. MRS. SUSIE F. CROSS, 302 Main St., Hingham, Mass. Hingham 0440.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, coworkers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie, compacts, holiday novelties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. Suite 1418, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7495 30 minutes from Boston

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

BY private party, 1936 used Buick convertible coupe 40 or 60 series, or a Dodge, cash, possession immediately or later; no dealers; replies within 40 miles of New York City welcome. Box X-58, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SECLUDED country home, open fields, wooded hills, guidance and supervision; good schools. Write K-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. offers authentic information on Insects, Rodents, Termites, (Surburban branches). 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.; LOngacre 5-5600.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO SETTLE ESTATE, genuine mink coat; will sacrifice for cash. MILDRED MACLEOD, 720 Woodward St., Waban, Mass. Center New. 2439.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pe and New Sac, 25c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators' New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased, Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED
7 ROOM AP'TS
3 Bedrooms with Large Closet Space; 2 New Tiled Baths with Shower. 24-Hour Elevator Service. Newly Equipped Kitchen with Frigidaire.
REASONABLY PRICED
Superintendent on Premises or LAF 6682
261 Beacon Street
NEAR DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON

EVERY FACILITY
for a smart mode of living at moderate cost. A selection of furnished suites now available.
MYLES STANDISH
KENMORE SQ. Convenient to Everything
Nordblom Management Com. 4500

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, and 2 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $55
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St. Boston COM. 5500

HEATED APARTMENTS
5 to 7 Room Suites
$46.50 to $76.00
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

• APARTMENTS
The Perfect Environment for Fine Living at a Distinctive Address.
REGENT
1401 Beacon St., Brookline near Coolidge Corner
BEA. 3080
Nordblom Management

BACK BAY SUITES

1 and 2 rooms with refrigeration in first-class elevator buildings. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212.

BELMONT, MASS., 22 Alma Ave.—Oil heat and hot water; 5 rooms, 2nd floor, 2-family house; apartment open.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room apartment, near subway, shopping district, school, churches; references. 1618 Beverly Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 42 Trowbridge St.—Heated apartment, 7 large, sunny rooms; newly decorated; 2 fireplaces, large yard anad flower gardens; in residential neighborhood; electric refrigeration. Tro. 2276.

117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2 rooms, all modern, elevator service, new sinks, stoves and showers; rentals $35-$55. Apply at office in building or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8378.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GARDENER and handy man; good home; moderate salary. Write Box E-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Man to operate grove at Brandon, Fla., near Tampa; house furnished. W. F. CLAYTON JR., Three Rivers, Mich.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A HIGH SCHOOL girl who needs a home, for part time service; small remuneration. Call Winchester 1059-W (Mass.).

TWO maids, white or colored, to take entire charge of home, family of one; oil heating, good wages, references required. Write Box 428, Haverford P. O., Pa., or telephone Ardmore 2068 after 4 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 1st.

WANTED—Cook and second maid, wages $14 and $12; Protestant, white, experienced; references required. Call Tro. 0815 (Cambridge, Mass.), Nov. 2nd, between 3 and 6 p. m.

WANTED — Operator for high-grade beauty shop; Christian Scientist preferred. Cir 9830, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ON the East River, charmingly furnished, 9 rooms, 4 baths; exclusive co-operative building; three exposures. Tel. Wi. 2-0669 N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C 341 E. 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Apartment with two or three bedrooms, two baths, Back Bay or Brookline, not over $100; state all particulars. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N 3384.
MRS. AMBER C DOW

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel Stadium 8819.

NO. CAROLINA—Pleasant, quiet home; care if needed; excellent home cooking; reasonable. MARY A. MACFARLAND, Pinebluff, Moore County, No. Carolina.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12-room house; 2 open fireplaces, oil burner; convenient location. 152 Summer St., Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NO. CAROLINA, Near Pinehurst—8-room cottage to let, comfortably furn.; price low for season. MRS. MARY A. MACFARLAND, Pinebluff, Moore County.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.—Lovely new 7-room house, 3 baths, vacuum vapor heating, 2 fireplaces, insulated; ideal and convenient location. Tel. Center Newton 0397.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

LOUANNE CURTAIN, 3 Abbotsford St., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 5074—Specializing in Curtains, Draperies, Bedspreads, Slipcovers made to order for any decorative scheme.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

The annual meeting for the election of directors and clerk of the corporation and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 9th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M. SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK, by Forrest L. Nichols, Clerk, 44 Bromfield St., Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE for reputable woolen mills desires to add additional accounts to his line. Write Box S-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2499

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St. Boston. KENmore 3623.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS

Mountain Rest Estate
INTERVALE, N. H.
The wonderful October atmosphere is on the mountains. Trees on every mountain stand out clearly. "Only God can make a tree." Wire or write for reservations. We never raise our prices but give value all the year. H. L. COBB, Owner.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

S. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken 4051 3277

P H RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY HOME
Suitable for hen business or nursery; 7-room house; newly painted inside and out; hot water heat, open fireplace, new kitchen range, oak floors; 6 acres land, more if desired; hen house, 150 hens, 3 brooder houses; green house, 30 feet long with hot water heating system; outside water sprinkler system by Ford engine; nursery stock, 38 fruit trees, new strawberry bed, raspberry patch, nice pine grove, grapes, fish pool.
A Small Country Estate representing years of hard work offered at a sacrifice price. THINK—ONLY $7000. Better See It.
FORD'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY
TEL. 1494 READING, MASS.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1504
535 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

NEEDHAM—ENGLISH Type
Six-room single, 1-car garage, tile bath with shower, tile kitchen with gas, Detco oil burner; price $7000.
Also Cape Cod model home open for inspection, Morton St., just off Webster, or call at property office, Park. 6109 (Mass.).

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
Dutch Colonial home, 5-6 rooms, large living room, fireplace, breakfast nook, large sunporch, tiled bath with shower; all in excellent condition; 8190 sq. ft. land. Shown at any time by appointment with owner, Tel. after 7 p. m. or Sunday, CEN. New. 1099-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast served.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON 9 Norway St.—Sunny front room overlooking The Mother Church Park; elevator service, kitchen privileges if desired. Com. 1055.

BOSTON—Large front room, 1st floor; ideal for practitioner; living-in privileges; door, telephone service. 127 Bay State Rd. Cir. 7786.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave.—1, 2 and 3 room suites; 8 minutes from The Mother Church; housekeeper on premises.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 8683.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
ARTISTIC STUDIO-LIVING ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, overlooking Harvard Observatory, near Botanic Gardens. Open fireplace, sunny, quiet. 10 Garden Terrace. Call house, TRO wbridge 3451; or office, TRO wbridge 4470.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To let, furnished room in heated apartment; references. Kirkland 4585.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5 $6. $7. $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston Homelike COM 7500

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Large, sunny room, facing Powder House Park; smaller connecting room if desired; business people preferred. Tel. SOM. 0243-W.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045

SALESMEN WANTED

WE want 2 men to sell new and used Ford cars, automobile experience not essential; new car furnished and plan of compensation most liberal; real workers will find this one of the best jobs in town; no one now connected with Ford dealer shop considered. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN has several openings for capable, well-educated women (27-45); experience not necessary; special financial arrangement while training; also income guarantee for first three months' work if you can qualify, in addition to regular commission. 530 Statler Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE wish position, winter or longer; excellent cook, dietitian, housekeeper, nurse; handy man, drives car; location immaterial. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON, MASS.—A capable and trustworthy young man wishes a position as chauffeur and butler; references furnished; willing to travel. Tel. Commonwealth 5043.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, refined and capable; 10 years' service in 200-room house; under one manager; position preferred in Penna. Address I. A. M., 1440 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper; excellent cook. M. L. O., 22 Lafayette Ave., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Weymouth 0640-W.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.—College graduate holding library certificate would like situation in a public or private library. Write MISS MURIEL E. SMITH, 31 Rumbold Ave.

SECRETARY desires part-time position or as companion secretary to practitioner; excellent references. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer-Correspondent—12 years' commercial experience, knowledge credits, desires position New York or Boston. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Secretarial or general office work; particulars exchanged. Address 1131 11th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WOMAN, refined, former teacher, practical nurse, wishes position in family; references, H-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

STORES TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive heated store 18 ft. by 25 ft.; reasonable rental. MRS. S. D. JONES, 252 West Newton Street, Ken. 6951.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W 57th St., N. Y. C Columbus 5-7750

SONG RECITAL November 14th by Artist Students of ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, N. Y. C. Tel Columbus 5-5348, 334 W. 56th St. Circle 7-2634

VOCAL — DICTION
Emily Hemmann Kloepfel
Former pupil of Lili Lehmann
at the request of many friends will resume teaching at
30 Huntington Chambers, Boston
Private or Class Instruction
Season starts Nov. 3rd
For Appointments 'Phone Circle 7622

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

ABC COKE
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
Clothing
For Boys and Girls, All Ages
217 S. Andrews Avenue
Ethel Pogue, Proprietress

JACKSONVILLE

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings *for* The Home
20 West Adams Street

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
23 YEARS IN BUSINESS
Our Styles the Smartest
Our Stock the Largest
Our Prices the Lowest
$1.00, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45 and up

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Westinghouse Air Conditioning — Iron Fireman
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
Plumbing and Heating
212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ Scientist

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

SEE NE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
600 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAND-O-SUN DAIRIES
Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 52822 101 Alton Rd.

ORLANDO

Delightful Living
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Enjoy country life with all city comforts and attractions in the most beautiful city in the United States. Within the city limits there are 26 lakes. 10,000 people from the cold north start for Orlando in the early winter.

GLADSTONE APARTMENTS
ORLANDO, FLA.
Afford unique housekeeping apartments, electric refrigerators, steam heat, lounge for general use of tenants. A seasonal lease (4 months) makes the economical way.
Reservations should be made at once. Strangers must give references. If reservation is made it can be cancelled upon arrival if desired.

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave., PHONE 3176
West Concord near
348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

MATTRESSES
Renovated—Repaired—Recovered
CARPETS
Cleaned—Repaired—Made Into Rugs
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
Phone 9653 1122 W. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Orlando & Winter Park
RENTAL BUREAU
Complete Real Estate Service.
Inquiries cordially invited.
NOBLE SMITH, Realtor
212 No. Orange Ave. Tel. 6123

SARASOTA

WARREN'S *Exclusive*
SHOE STORE
Vitality Shoes and Novelties
Hosiery
358 MAIN STREET

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive
Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor
WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701
Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern
Department Store
Central at Third Dial 7717

TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-807 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION
LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
GOLDEN JUBILEE 1897 1937
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Fairbanks-Morse
Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
FOR THE BEST FOOD, TRY
BOOTH'S
NEW RESTAURANT
Lunches 25c—35c
Dinners—25c—35c—50c
205 SOUTH OLIVE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

COMMERCIAL CLEANERS
Announce the Removal to
600 SOUTH OLIVE
(FOOT OF HIBISCUS STREET)
Formerly Located at 304 Datura St.
Dry Cleaning—Laundry
Shoe Dyeing
MRS. EUNICE STAMP

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Miller
RADIO SHOP
INC.
519 SOUTH DIXIE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

alverson's
SALON INDIVIDUEL
A Beauty Salon with Ultra Modern Facilities
EXCLUSIVE, NOT EXPENSIVE
486 Peachtree Street Main 3881
Ground Floor, Doctors' Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

HOWARD PATTILLO
INSURANCE AGENCY
1866—70th Anniversary—1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

DON A. LIMBERT
Heating — Plumbing
Repairing
822 North Highland He 6080

PONCE DE LEON
BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete
Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 Second Street

SHOP
Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

O K Shoe Shop
Phone 825 356 Second St.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

JOS. N. NEEL CO.
"One Price to Everybody"
Exceptional Showing
New Cloth and Fur Coats
456-460 Cherry St. Phone 2800

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

KAY
JEWELRY CO.
Charlotte Headquarters
Elgin—Bulova—Waltham
WATCHES
RCA Victor Radios
Sold on the Convenient Payment Plan
105 So. Tryon St. Dial 6125
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp wash — thrifty — rough dry—family finish —a service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

The Ark...*Antiques*
Old Glass, Pattern Glass and Colored Glass
SOLD—BOUGHT—EXCHANGED
2116 Avondale Avenue Dial 3-3421

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 36, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well-furnished, four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

POST WANTED

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER (lady) desires position; used to publishers, London and Melbourne; knowledge of advertising, make-up, banking, typing. Box 1738 Q. G. P. O., Melbourne, Australia.

TRAINED designer and lithographer (Danish), aged 30, married, no children, wishes post in warm climate; would prefer Africa, having travelled there extensively; best references. Box W-433—BCM/CSM, London.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

KOLONIALVARER
ELIZABETH PETERSEN
VESTERBROGADE 98c
Copenhagen Tel. Vester 8898

NORWAY

OSLO

Jensen & Co
...ORVGATEN 5 ...
...argest selections in groceries and finer foods.

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grenson 5 - 7.
Everything in Shoes

THV. MARTHINSEN
Karl Johans gate 19
Jewellers. Goldsmith.
Souvenirs. Beautiful Enamelware

ASTRID L. ARNESEN
N. SLOTTS GATE 10
Knitwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Dresses, etc.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myrsefelts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear to order and to measure.
A. B. FREDBERGS SKJORTATELJÉ
HAMNGATAN 26I — TEL. 11 24 20

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

BIEL

Spezial-Damensalon
Ondulation, Dauer- und Wasserwellen
Parfumerie
Geschwister Pfannenschmidt
Manicure, Postiche
51, Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 49.46
HAIRDRESSER
Also in Grindewald

Confiserie - Patisserie
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Rahmplatten
Nidaurasse (CONFECTIONER) Tel. 27.72

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

Maison de Blanc
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7
(Linen)

ZURICH

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Elegante Damenhüte
Zeitgemässe Preise
KUHN-MEYER
ZÜRICH
Tödistrasse 41
ECKE BLEICHERWEG, TEL. 75.772
(MILLINERY)

Chemiserie G. Werren,
TORGASSE 5 TEL. 44.151
Herren und Damenwäsche, Cravatten
Pullovers, Strümpfe, Seidenstoffe
(Men's Outfitter — Ladies' Underwear)

PELZ
MANTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
EIGENE KURSCHNEREI
L. Frey-Schaller, Schiffländeplatz 24. *(Furs)*

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone 20521
Grocers and General Dealers

LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road. Phone 37892

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5239

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress—Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations.
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. PHONE 25321 RESIDENCE 46671

Oldfield's
for
Furniture
Carpets
Curtain
Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22-4911 and 22-4912

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Marco
BRITISH MADE
REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sole South African Distributing Agents.
22 Albert Street, Phone 33-1900
and at
82 Aliwal Street, Durban, Phone 22487

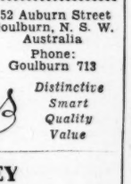
Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818



"Fanny"

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

FUR REMODELLING CO.
Manufacturers of High-Class Furs
8 Pollock Mansions, Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATION—IT PAYS
SHOP at The CO-OP
THE STORE WITH AN IDEAL
24 Well Equipped Departments At Your Service
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
138 Church Street Phones 3835 and 3554
Branch Store at Estcourt

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

GOULBURN

152 Auburn Street
Goulburn, N. S. W.
Australia
Phone:
Goulburn 713
Macey's
FROCKS
Distinctive Smart Quality Value

SYDNEY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone BW. 5074
9 A. M.-6 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TELEPHONE: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR. 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open from 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

We Serve to Please — MOFFATS PRINTERY — Care Pleased to Serve
258 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY. TELEPHONE B 4307

QUALITY PRODUCTION

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

CARPET CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. P. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X. 1991

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Specialising in Watch and Jewellery Repairs. Highest Price Given for Old Gold Jewellery
566 George St., opp. St. Andrews' Cathedral
Estab. 1888 Phone M. A. 5328
Established 1887

W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel B2262

MAY'S
SHOE and MERCERY STORES
CHATSWOOD
Phone J. 5527

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

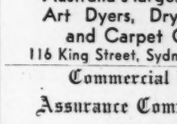
Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
23 Martin Place BW6268

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters. etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at 50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney



EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent. George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NCLEY
183-187 COLLINS ST.
Sportswear
Hosiery
Gloves
MODEL GOWNS and HATS
Phone C 8866
Est. — 1887

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. P 5969 and P 5541

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water
All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

HOMES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE
C. ROBERTS, A.R.E.I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Taking Declarations and Affidavits under the Evidence Act, 1928
Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell. E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PETY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
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Monitor Movie Guide

Satire and Good Singing In 'The Gay Desperado'

Nino Martini and Leo Carrillo in "The Gay Desperado"

Adventure in Manhattan (Columbia)—Well acted and moderately entertaining comedy melodrama. International crook with a taste for old masters is tracked down by a young criminologist who beats the New York press with predictions of what the criminal will steal next. Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen, Thomas Mitchell, Herman Bing, Victor Killian, John Gallaudet. *Adults and young people.*

Caryl of the Mountains (Reliable)—A James Oliver Curwood romance in which the Mounties are materially aided in getting their man by Rin Tin Tin Jr. Presumably concocted for the youth movement and "Western" fans. But those who invariably sense cruelty in animal pictures will not find its mild melodramatics very appealing. Francis X. Bushman Jr., Lois Wild. *Adults and young people.*

Craig's Wife (Columbia)—A finely interpreted movie version of George Kelly's 1926 Pulitzer Prize Play in which Mr. Kelly utilizes a selfish, self-centered wife to illustrate his thesis that "People who live to themselves are generally left to themselves." Adapted by Mary McCall Jr., directed by Dorothy Arzner, it is given outstanding performances by Rosalind Russell, Billie Burke, Jane Darwell, Dorothy Wilson, Alma Kruger, John Boles, Thomas Mitchell. *Adults and young people.*

The Devil Is a Sissy (Metro)—W. S. Van Dyke has really produced a child picture which sticks to child values for at least three quarters of its playing time. A worthwhile study of two underprivileged children of a poor New York district who become the idols of a small English boy and who, in turn, are won over to him. The acting by Freddie Bartholomew, Mickey Rooney and Jackie Cooper is remarkable. Ian Hunter, Peggy Conklin, Katherine Alexander, Gene Lockhart, Jonathan Hale, Etienne Girardot. *Family.*

[illegible] of the Trail (Columbia)—Superior Zane Grey Western about two former Rough Riders who, after the Spanish American war, return to their home territory—one to become a deputy sheriff and the other an outlaw. Direction, acting and photography are well above par. Jack Holt, Louise Henry, Douglass Dumbrille. *Family.*

[illegible] Your Heart (Republic)—Marion Talley's first starring film and Republic's first bid for honors in the field of celluloid semi-operatics. Miss Talley is persuaded to abandon housework in little old Kentucky for an operatic career. Elaborate song and dance numbers, some good comedy and a patent film romance provide a picture which is entertaining if not outstanding. Michael Bartlett, Henrietta Crosman, Nigel Bruce, Luis Alberni, Vivienne Osborne, Walter Catlett, Eunice Healy, the Hall Johnson Choir. *Adults and young people.*

The Gay Desperado (United Artists)—An engagingly satirical film in which Nino Martini, as a movie usher, is captured by a sentimental, music-loving Mexican bandit who has come under the influence of Hollywood gangsters. Instead of being hauled in as a rather obvious embellishment, Mr. Martini's fine singing is made an integral part of a film which jibes merrily at the supposed romance of Mexican banditry, boop-a-doop trios, movie gangsters, love scenes, a youthful spoiled American and the police. Ida Lupino, Leo Carrillo, Harold Huber, Mischa Auer. *Family.*

The Longest Night (Metro)—If this were a full length film—it runs only 50 minutes—it would probably live up to its title. It's a murder mystery farce and pretty much of a farce as a murder mystery set in a department store which becomes alive with crooks and killers after closing hours. Robert Young, Florence Rice, Ted Healy, Julie Haydon (when are they going to realize her worth?), Catharine Doucet, Sidney Toller, Etienne Girardot. *Adults.*

The Magnificent Brute (Universal)—If you expect to see another "Informer" you will be disappointed in this melodramatic hokum. A brutal tale of a gang boss in a steel town, produced and acted with all the restraint of the street brawl which is one of its features. Victor McLaglen is Victor McLaglen without John Ford's restraining hand to mold his performance. There are some good camera shots of steel mills and their interiors. Binnie Barnes, William Hall, Jean Dixon, Henry Armetta. *Adults.*

Old Hutch (Metro)—A customary Wallace Beery no 'count role in which Mr. Beery makes up in lovable ineptness what he lacks in the more remunerative virtues. Everything, of course, centers round Old Hutch (Mr. B.) and his discovery of $10,000 which had been hidden by bank robbers. A human story, well written. Elizabeth Patterson, Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden, Robert McWade. *Family.*

Rose Bowl (Paramount)—We can't pin any posies on this pigskin epic about the second-string suitor who is a second-string quarterback and who goes to a second-string college where he surprises everybody but the audience by turning tables and scoring touchdowns. Eleanore Whitney, Tom Brown, Larry Crabbe, William Frawley and Benny Baker, who clowns amusingly. *Family.*

Soak the Rich (Hecht and MacArthur)—An entertaining farce about a munitions maker whose daughter joins the student radicals in the college he has founded and provides lively enough hi-jinks to take minds off bomb plots and tax bills. Of course she falls in love with the undergraduate radical leader, who does not, however, desert his ideals. It bears the Hecht-MacArthur touch. Walter Connolly, Alice Duer Miller, John Howard, Mary Taylor, Lionel Stander, Ilka Chase, John W. Call, Percy Kilbride and others. *Adults and young people.*

Trouble Ahead (Atlantic)—We hope the reciprocal trade agreements will not encourage importation of tired little productions like this one about a Hollywood movie idol who gets into various romantic tangles when he journeys to England to make a film. Charles Farrell, Mary Lawson, Gregory Ratoff (who does his best to save the proceedings. *Family.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

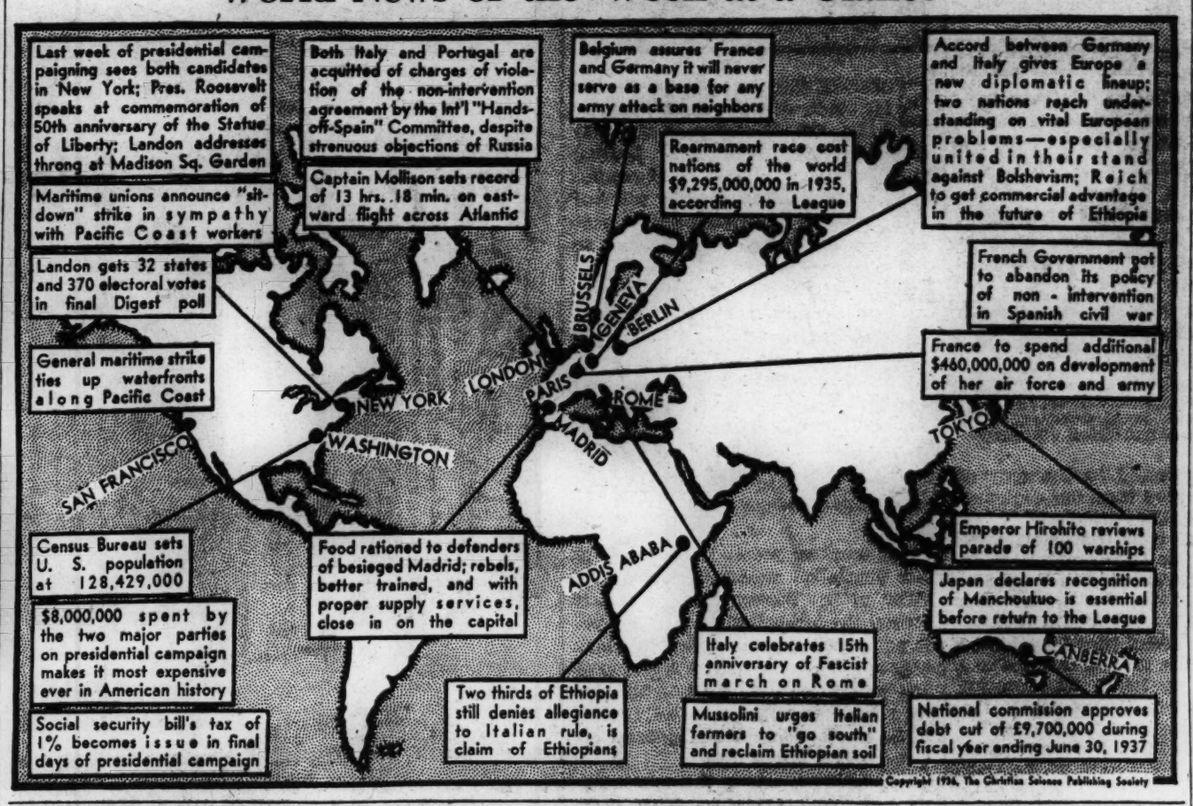
FAMILY: *"My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The Green Pastures," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"The President's Mystery," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "San Francisco," "The General Died at Dawn," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Last week of presidential campaigning sees both candidates in New York; Pres. Roosevelt speaks at commemoration of 50th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty; Landon addresses throng at Madison Sq. Garden
Both Italy and Portugal are acquitted of charges of violation of the non-intervention agreement by the Int'l "Hands-off-Spain" Committee, despite strenuous objections of Russia
Belgium assures France and Germany it will never serve as a base for any army attack on neighbors
Accord between Germany and Italy gives Europe a new diplomatic lineup; two nations reach understanding on vital European problems—especially united in their stand against Bolshevism; Reich to get commercial advantage in the future of Ethiopia
Rearmament race cost nations of the world $9,295,000,000 in 1935, according to League
Captain Mollison sets record of 13 hrs. 18 min. on eastward flight across Atlantic
Maritime unions announce "sit-down" strike in sympathy with Pacific Coast workers
Landon gets 32 states and 370 electoral votes in final Digest poll
French Government got to abandon its policy of non-intervention in Spanish civil war
General maritime strike ties up waterfronts along Pacific Coast
France to spend additional $460,000,000 on development of her air force and army
Census Bureau sets U. S. population at 128,429,000
Food rationed to defenders of besieged Madrid; rebels, better trained, and with proper supply services, close in on the capital
Emperor Hirohito reviews parade of 100 warships
Japan declares recognition of Manchoukuo is essential before return to the League
$8,000,000 spent by the two major parties on presidential campaign makes it most expensive ever in American history
Two thirds of Ethiopia still denies allegiance to Italian rule, is claim of Ethiopians
Italy celebrates 15th anniversary of Fascist march on Rome
Mussolini urges Italian farmers to "go south" and reclaim Ethiopian soil
National commission approves debt cut of £9,700,000 during fiscal year ending June 30, 1937
Social security bill's tax of 1% becomes issue in final days of presidential campaign
NEW YORK
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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Memory

SELECT a "starter" who arises and names an object or place, such as "sand," "a tree" or "Denver."

One point is given to the first person on his feet who tells something that the word calls to memory. Example: sand (my first trip to Coney Island); tree (a beautiful elm on "C" street).

Answers are to be given in five to ten words, and the game causes quick thinking and concise sentences.

One will play it alone when driving or walking and explore his memory chest for the next party—lots of fun derived from the stories it brings forth afterward.

At our last party someone popped out "frying-pan," and the answer was: "The first breakfast after marriage—I upset the bacon."

The second person in the circle announces the second word, and so on till all have taken part.—Mrs. J. E. A., Corona, N. Y.

Quotation for Today

HAVE love; not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun
Thy charities on all.

—SCHILLER

In Lighter Vein

Times Marches On

Counsel: "What time was it?"

Witness: "Eight-thirty by the First National Bank clock, eight-forty by the clock in the Cohen Jewelry Company window, fifteen minutes after nine by the clock in the City Hall tower, and nine-thirty by the clock in the window of the National Café."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Endless Task

Auctioneer: "You keep bidding against yourself, sir."

Customer: "No, I'm not. My wife and my brother both asked me to bid for this gramophone, and I'm curious to see which of 'em gets it."—*Answers.*

Night Rates

Tourist: "How much are your rooms?"

Night Clerk: "From $6 up to 12."

Tourist: "How much for all night?"

A Future Morgan

Here's a lad with a practical turn of mind, who'll probably get somewhere—sometime. His third-grade teacher was drumming the multiplication table into the heads of her charges.

"If a man spent 22 cents a day on carfare," she asked, "how much would he spend in seven days?"

Answered this bright boy: "He should buy a street-car pass."—*Galveston Weekly Advertiser.*

True

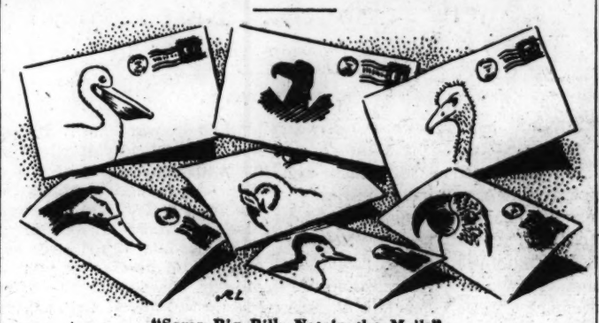
"The prison team won the football game with the cadets."

"Well, that proves the old theory that the pen is mightier than the sword."

Correct

"Johnny, the Hudson river flows into New York bay. That is its mouth. Now where is its source?" asked the teacher.

"At the other end, ma'am."



"Some Big Bills Not in the Mails"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Kan.

A NEW spirit of fun, distinct from the old destructive one, is beginning to mark Halloween activities in this part of the country.

On this festive occasion the "rake brigade" goes into action in Oberlin, a town with a population of 1700. Hundreds of high-school and elementary boys armed with rakes go forth to make a gala evening by collecting all the fallen autumn leaves and other debris and by cleaning the premises for the elderly and disabled residents in the town. The work is in charge of a captain and eight lieutenants, elected by the boys.

While the rake wielders are thus assembling the makings of a huge bonfire, which later blazes against the evening sky, the high school and elementary school girls prepare baskets of food for the needy families.

The business men in the city are busy, too, placing orders for bushels of apples and quantities of frankfurters, to be enjoyed round the big bonfire by the merrymakers.

And on the day after Halloween, no cars and windows show disfiguring soap marks, no windows have been ticktacked, and there has been no necessity for hiring extra policemen.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adamic—*A-dam'-ik* (first *a* clipped-short, second short, *i* short).

Alias—*Ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Allegory—*Al'-e-go-ry* (*a* short, *e* as in create, *o* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word is derived from the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing by using the image of another" (compare *allegorein*, "to speak so as to imply something else"). We use our word to indicate a figurative or fanciful story with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

An allegory is rather like a parable, in that both use a veiled mode of speech; but the former is not uncommonly used in dealing with historic events, while the latter is used only in moral teachings. An allegory is rather elaborate and long; a parable is brief and simple. (Note that a "fable" is a fictitious story in which human qualities are ascribed to animals or inanimate things.) We speak of the allegories of Dante and the parables of Jesus (and the fables of Æsop).

Asshur—*Ash'-ur* (*a* short, *u* as in urn).

Asshur is the regular Hebrew word for "Assyria," a powerful empire in Hosea's day, centering in the valley of the River Tigris.

Continue (John 8:31)—The primitive Greek root *meno* suggests "staying in one place."

Dew—Not *doo*; sound it *du* (long *u*)—but without bragging.

Enunciator—The third syllable is preferably *shih-*; *e-nun'shih-ay-ter* (first *e* as in create, *u* and *i* short, *a* long, second *e* as in maker—although in slow speech the last syllable has a decent trace of circumflex *o*).

Ephemeral—The latest Webster's records the first *e* as clipped-short instead of quick-long, as formerly; *eh-fem'-er-al* (second *e* short, third as in maker, *a* clipped-short). Perhaps it is all for the best, for the word suggests such a short space of time that, appropriately enough, there should be no long vowel.

So many persons seem to use words in a loose, unthinking way, giving scant heed to their real meanings, that it is often these generalized significances which come to be the accepted ones. This word, for example, means "lasting for a day," from the Greek *ephemeros*; yet we seldom think of it thus limited.

In the fields of botany and zoology, flowers and insects that last only for one day are, to be sure, designated as ephemeral; but the word has acquired a useful figurative meaning. Today we say that that which is in power, favor, or popularity for a fleeting time only—that which is transitory—is ephemeral.

Considering the wealth of things on every hand which are permanent, lasting or worth while, there is little excuse for us to waste thought or time on ephemeral things; for they are slight and perishable, and are never worth preserving.

Ephraim—Prefer bly *E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* quick-long, *i* short).

The word suggests "doubly fruitful."

Forehead—The *h* is not sounded.

Injected . . . ejected—When these words are close together, we may well apply the familiar rule: Stress the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words, if they are used in the same context for the purpose of contrast.

Know (John 8:32)—"Know" here renders the Greek *gignosko*, which implies a practical sense of knowing, based on experience. This verb shares equal prominence in the New Testament with *oida*, which, however, suggests a more intuitive (without effort) sense of knowing.

Metaphor—*Met'-a-fer* (first *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, second *e* as in maker. Here, again, is a word in which the last syllable rightly has a trace of circumflex *o*, in measured speech.

In certain constructions, such as "the serpent enters into the metaphor," this word will acquire more significance if we look back to the Greek source, *metaphora*, which was used in the sense of "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another."

As ordinarily used, a metaphor may be defined as "a figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them"; as, "a marble brow."

Modus operandi—*Mo'-dus* (long *o*, clipped-short *u*) *op-eh-ran'-di* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short, *a* short, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin phrase suggests "method or mode of operating or working."

Nain—*Nay'-in* (long *a*, short *i*).

Subtil (Gen. 3:1)—This variant of "subtile" is pronounced preferably with the *b* sound. The second-choice *sut'-l* is recommended, however, whenever explanatory matter has the word "subtle."

Yawah—*Yah'-wah* (each *a* two-dot as in arm).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Classifications

TRY arranging correctly the names in the left-hand column with the proper classifications in the right-hand column. Name No. 1 has been checked.

1	copper	mammal	
2	kohlrabi	bird	
3	turtle	mineral	✓
4	tritoma	fish	
5	whale	insect	
6	limpet	vegetable	
7	jaeger	fruit	
8	tomato	flower	
9	cisco	mollusk	
10	katydid	reptile	

2. Letter-Changing

A NORTHAMPTON, Mass., reader points out that in changing from ROOF to BASE, originally specified in six moves, a more rapid descent may be made in five steps: Roof, Rook, Book, Bosk, Bask, Base. And this same reader adds that two words used in this change help in a rapid descent from riches to poverty. If you prefer, you may change POOR to RICH. It can be done in 6 moves (perhaps fewer) by changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time.

3. Ten Stitches

HERE is a little puzzle that kept members of the Yankee Puzzlers, a Boston Puzzle Club, in stitches before they finished. Each definition calls for a different type of stitch. Can you name them all?

1. A stitch that has a disagreeable disposition.
2. A stitch that links.
3. A stitch that cannot see.
4. A feline stitch.
5. A stitch that tickles.
6. A stitch that congregates.
7. A stitch to lie upon.
8. A stitch that pricks.
9. A stitch that helps with the roast.
10. A stitch with a frog in its throat.

4. Rebus

A KERHONKSON, N. Y., reader shares this rebus which represents two words containing 5 and 7 letters, respectively. The line below gives a clue:

BB-ed

Mercy is indeed so—

5. Cryptogram

INSPIRED by an item from the Monitor giving the derivation of a certain word, a Quincy, Mass., reader shares the following cryptogram:

"PXSDFLUJHDPF PZEJF NGZE *AGJJO BZGRF EJXHDHA "TJXVLDNVS" XHR "FLGJHALU." EJHLXS PXSDFLUJHDPF PZEJ "NGZE LUJ *YVMMSJ *PZGHJC YVMMSJF.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Cool Candidate*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE... A WHOLE BOX OF VOTES CAME IN FOR YOU AT THE LAST MINUTE TODAY.....
COME DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE !!..... SUSIE IS GOING TO READ OFF THE FINAL RETURNS AS SOON AS SHE GETS THEM COUNTED
DO NOT GET SO EXCITED !
HURRY UP — HURRY UP — WHERE SHOULD WE SIT — ?!
JUST KEEP COOL, TUBBY — KEEP COOL !
ATTENTION EVERYONE
WHAT ARE YOU SHAKING FOR ?? I THOUGHT YOU SAID WE SHOULD KEEP COOL !
OH, YES, YES, I AM JUST SO COOL I AM SHIVERING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bowwow!*

By CARMACK

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Nut Business

A WIDOW with a family to support found a profitable use for the nuts gathered by her children. She soaked the nuts in hot water before cracking, so the meats would come out whole.

She filled neat containers with the meats, which the children sold on Saturdays. The broken meats were ground, and made into nut-butter spread, for which she had a steady market. She also made nut cakes and nut confections, and realized a good profit.—Miss Z. J. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reclaiming Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS voters can have a large part in preserving free government on a national scale. Proportionately the individual voter can have an even larger part in preserving free government in his own state. On the basis of an expected 40,000,000 votes in the nation and 2,000,000 in the Commonwealth, he or she will have about twenty times as much influence on local results.

Good government begins at home, in the precincts, wards, cities, counties and states. And surely Massachusetts never had more need of good government. In the last two years the present regime has illustrated only in less degree than Huey Long in Louisiana how far toward dictatorship an American state can be carried.

There is no need to enlarge on the debasement of government in recent months. There is no need to expose all the wretched record; brief reminders of a few low spots should be enough: The "packing" of the Boston Finance Commission; the Dolan case, with all its unsavory implications; the virtual destruction of the Governor's Council as an effective constitutional check on the Executive; the attempts to oust or the actual dropping of fine public servants; the Hultman, Payson Smith, O'Riordan, James M. Hurley and McGlue episodes; politically controlled spending; ten-dollar waste baskets; the threat to the judiciary; the Quabbin scandal.

Even a hasty review shows an effect on state administration that may be compared only with the debris left in the wake of S1 on the highways. Worst of all perhaps is the degrading of government until it becomes only a matter of spoils. That is not democracy as it was established in New England. That is not the kind of government which for so long set Massachusetts' name at the top among states which developed and maintained free, honest and efficient self-government. But the opportunity to reclaim the Commonwealth for good government is at hand.

There Goes Mollison

A BLUE streak with a wingspread of 13 hours, 18 minutes! That is the giddy apparition which swirls in the backwind of Jimmy Mollison's overnight jump from Harbor Grace to Croydon, his fourth and fastest flight across the Atlantic.

The log of the shiny blue Dorothy packs a thrill her pilot's breezy nonchalance belies. It was an unsatisfactory flight, says the British ace with the air of a fellow who misses the green lights on the way home to supper. Blinding snow and sleet flurries across open sea; a few spirals over Ireland to collect one's slightly scrambled bearings; then, Croydon, smack on the nose! These in brief are the high lights of the flight in which Captain Mollison sets two records: a new Atlantic speed mark, and the first successful completion of the long-sought London landing. Not bad at all for a chap who chides himself for loitering along the way!

Meanwhile, the captain goes on tinkering with his ship, tuning up the Dorothy for a flight in quest of his greatest desire. It seems the British flier is casting covetous glances at Mrs. Mollison's most prized possession. He's after Amy's London-Cape Town speed record. Between them, the Mollisons put on long-distance flying's most thrilling show.

Self-Help

VERY properly, much has been made of the announcement of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormon, Church that it will take care of all its own needy or unemployed members this winter and that none of these will be on relief after November 1. This action, now being carried out, has been hailed as an example of how the relief responsibility can and should be reassumed by local communities. And so it is.

Yet it is interesting to note by what method the program is being fulfilled in the case of the Mormons. A dozen storehouses in various parts of Utah stand filled with preserved food and home-made clothing. These were filled by the work of the very people whose needs they are now to fill. On work projects and ward-farms the otherwise unemployed earned certificates entitling them to goods. Thus will they be cared for.

This is substantially the method used in many self-help co-operatives and employment exchanges before and during the period of FERA. It is a method used on perhaps even larger scale by FERA itself but regarded often with distrust by private business. The crux of the matter lies in finding resourceful, efficient management for such enterprises and ways of adapting them to particular situations. In the turning of unemployment relief back to local resources the possibilities of community gardens, sewing rooms and the like should not be overlooked. For that help is best which helps the helped to help themselves.

Backwash on the Danube

THE diplomatic Danube has been anything but calm as the result of the recent Italo-German protocols. Balkan statesmen often travel hastily, but their efforts have been intensified by the Berchtesgaden agreement which outlines, for the moment at least, some common directions of foreign policy for two of Europe's strongest dictatorships. And, sensing the reaction, Italy is ready with assurances. In a significant paragraph, the official Giornale d'Italia writes:

> The rapprochement is not directed against, but in the direction of, Europe. It opposes destructive ideas which would undermine the solidarity of Europe and defeat its reconstruction.

Here, certainly, could be the crux of the matter. For more than one diplomatist is questioning the "direction" of last week's protocols. Are they primarily designed to unite the two signatories? Or are they more concerned with the stalemate of Russia and the counter-balancing of French influence in the Southeast?

In the Balkan states themselves there appears little of the looking forward to a new period of economic collaboration which the wording of the protocol envisages. To them it seems as if, in return for a freer hand in Africa and perhaps in Asia, Mussolini has agreed to permit Germany to continue the strengthening of its influence along the Danube. Thus the arrangement has become a contributing cause for the refurbishing of the Balkan alliance, seeking to give new armed form to the Yugoslav-Roumanian-Greco-Turkish pact of 1934.

The lessons of history are being repeated. The German-Polish treaty of 1934 could not escape the interpretation of being designed mainly with France in mind. The Franco-Russian agreement was similarly less for Paris's love of Moscow than for concern over Berlin. And in both instances, the stalemated nation has been driven to seek new alliances of increasingly military character.

The unwinding of such a snarl is a task the magnitude of which can scarcely be exaggerated. The immediate need is to find, somewhere, a means of breaking the circle of constricting agreements. The efforts of the smaller nations, of Britain, and, to a degree, of France have been to avoid bilateral agreements and to substitute, wherever possible, accords to which the adherence of a number of nations is possible. With the lack of a functioning Genevan system, this appears one of the few alternatives to bring about that sort of rapprochement which could not be suspected of being directed against, but only in, "the direction of Europe."

Beyond Spoils

LIKE poets who write so often about June because they can rime it with moon, political campaigners inversely are likely to forget about civil service because it is a hard subject out of which to make glowing oratory. If they phrased the question of merit system extension as Princeton's president does, they might find enough sound mass appeal in it to make it as good stumping as Governor Landon's government "of spoilsmen, by spoilsmen, for spoilsmen,"

Dr. Dodds has a startling way of looking at the deficiencies caused by a shortage of proper civil service ideals in American government. He goes so far as to say that improvement of government services is one of those needs with which the survival of self-government in the United States is bound up. He illustrated the attitude of political leaders responsible for government efficiency for a Monitor interviewer this way:

> Last year representatives from thirty-three big corporations came to Princeton to see us about selecting men for their organizations.
>
> But did we have such calls from the Government?
>
> Not one.

Of course, advocates of civil service reform have long ceased to hope that aid for their cause will originate in political quarters. They are not surprised at Dr. Dodds' disclosure because they are aware that efficiency is not the watchword with politicians that it is with business men. Candidates for office pay lip service to the merit system, but reforms which would extend or protect that system have usually waited until after the "spoils" had been distributed among the politically "faithful."

Most citizens, acquainted with the need, share Dr. Dodds' hope of building up a real "career service" in the United States —a service comparable to that which in Great Britain attracts the highest type of citizen into the government's employ. Under such a system the country's best-educated youth would seek eagerly the dignity and security which sincere efforts could earn in the civil service.

Along the road to that ideal state, however, are many milestones. And constant vigilance will be the price of maintaining such advances as have already been made. Gradually the necessity of a system of the kind for which Dr. Dodds is working is becoming clear to the American public. There is now developing a public demand to which no politician dares turn an unhearing ear. When this demand asserts itself the American civil service will be placed beyond the reach of spoilsmen.

Population Problems

Book News of the Day

STRANGE thoughts may beguile the lay reader of WORLD POPULATION, by A. M. Carr-Saunders (New York: Oxford University Press. $4.50). Looking at figures that would put world population at 2,000,000,000, he likely will feel even such self-importance as the machine age has left to him dwindling to still another cipher.

For, despite the best efforts of such organizations as the Institut International de Statistique, the International Institute of Agriculture and the League of Nations, authorities estimate that from one third to one quarter of the probable population of this small world is subject to a margin of error of more than 10 per cent. In other words, 50,000,000 of us would never be missed unless we tried to avoid payment of our taxes.

* * *

But counting people is only part of the population expert's concern. The study of the movements of races—or rather, the inclination of races by and large to stay in those areas to which they are indigenous—forms a section of this work which has important meaning for a world as subject to maladjustment in its social, economic and political organisms as is this of 1936.

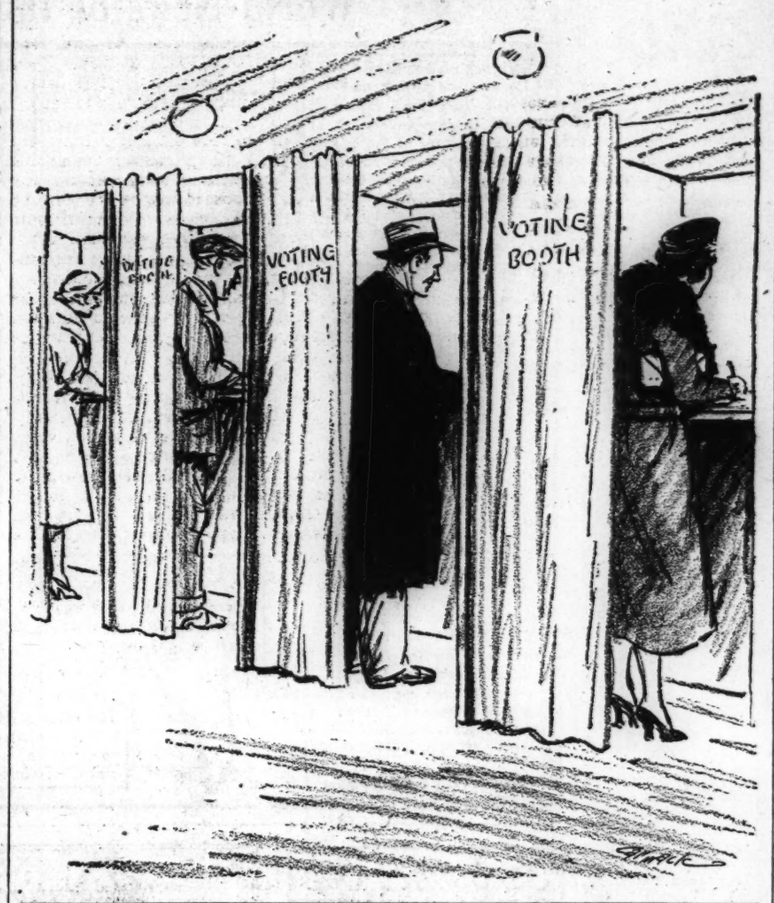
For instance, among the misconceptions and illusive fears which Mr. Carr-Saunders examines is the belief that without artificial checks immigration would be greater than a nation's economy could absorb. Results which this author describes as "startling" have been obtained by thorough investigation into this question. Influx and efflux of people have been found to vary in cycles closely corresponding with the cycles of employment opportunity, when no other drastic checks were applied to migration.

* * *

Moreover, as this volume brings out, ways of protecting labor from undercutting by immigrants are not confined to simple numerical restriction of immigration. Immigration can be made safe for workers in a country whose prosperity is attracting immigrants by that country's demanding that immigrants be in possession of contracts for employment at a wage not adverse to existing standards.

The scope of such a work as this is, of course, immense, including as it must all those questions of natural population increase and decrease, artificial attempts at population increase such as bachelor taxes, government grants to large families, and so forth. The book is scholarly in its approach, considering without evident bias arguments on both sides of many problems which are being debated in confusion and propagandized with much cleverness today. Its author reaches conclusions which are often provocative but are still convincing. C. W. M.

"Independence Day"



The Stonecutters Come Home

MANHATTAN is being paved today from the heart of this island. In a quarry, eighteen miles to sea, off the coast of Maine, blocks are being drilled by stonecutters from solid granite, to withstand traffic out toward the Bronx—traffic growing too heavy for ordinary paving to bear.

Blueprints for the pillars of a great cathedral are lying today on the dusty floor of the quarry's deserted drafting-room. Painted masks on the walls of the village post office are the discarded models of heads designed to adorn the post office in Chicago. The fashion in building materials has changed.

Hurricane island, a half hour's sail away, once well known for its granite quarries, is a deserted island now, its busy stores and houses all removed; only the stone foundations and steps, and the trees and overgrown rose bushes of the stonecutters' planting remaining.

The granite at Vinalhaven has had a longer history and it is written for those with eyes to see, on its quarry walls.

There is a deserted quarry here forming a still lake which is wide and very deep. On windless days it is as a disk of burnished steel, reflecting strange high walls of rose and beige and gray marked curiously by the stonecutters' tools. There must have been a thousand men through many stonecutting generations, hammering, chiseling, to carve so vast a chasm out of the living rock. No Rosetta Stone can ever help decipher the message written on these walls—in some places like the walls of ancient Egypt, drawn with indistinct forms of people and animals and words—for it is written in a language that is dead because it has never lived. Yet it speaks powerfully of living men. One could scarcely read words that would speak more potently. Men carved it blow on blow of a twenty-pound mallet on sharp steel—one man to hold, one to turn in the wedge, and one to wield the hammer—and the irregular paths the steel cut are like ancient writing on an ancient wall, mirrored to the finest detail in the still, steely water.

* * *

All over the island in the most unexpected places one comes upon rocks marked across with rows of steel wedges —rocks split or partially split, and discarded for a flaw.

The tall shaft of a mighty monument lies by the roadside. Cut high up in the old quarry, slung between huge cart wheels and drawn down by a dozen yoke of oxen, it lies among the stones, overgrown with brambles, because a weak spot was found at its heart. Men had to go up into the quarry and cut again, and the ox teams pull down another column in order that "the tallest monument in the United States" should rise to the memory of its first President.

Today the granite is quarried by machinery and brought down in trucks to the edge of the sea. Here each man, armed with an electric drill, cuts and smooths and piles neat little dusty gray cubes, into a rectangle of certain length, height and breadth, to be paid for by the measured heap like cordwood. Romance has gone from the quarries, but never from the island while the sea endures.

Three red barges came by the island the other day strung out in a long tow. The tug dropped two of the tow outside the harbor and came in with a long red stone barge to the loading wharf.

* * *

The harbor is dotted with fishing boats which look like the little, hooded cradles men hacked out in the wilderness and pioneer women rocked, when Indians were the peril rather than the sea. Gulls are falling like giant flakes of summer snow around the trawler which has come in to the fish wharf from the Newfoundland banks. A pleasure boat with a lemon-colored sail flaunts itself like a tropical bird in this white company.

Day by day in her corner of the harbor the great barge settles lower and lower with the weight of paving blocks in her hold, till one day her hull is just a long red line above the water and the tug that has the hauling of her comes puffing in from the mainland and turns her great bow seawards.

When we first came to the island this summer we heard, "The men are all away. . . . The quarry is closed. The fishermen are off to the Grand Banks. The stonecutters have gone to mainland quarries . . . there was no work. . . . So the men are all away."

Then one day children and women smiled to tell:

"They are opening the quarry. The men are coming home." F. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Hour of Decision Under the Big Tent

By Frank L. Perrin

MORE and more the conviction is impressed that behind the glamour and enthusiasm which are accompaniments of political rallies, street parades, the penetrating spotlights and the acclaim of crowds there are hopeful indications that the American people, in this hour of decision before election day on November 3, have come face to face with the real issues. It would be satisfying and reassuring if it were possible to conclude that wisdom, unselfishness, patriotism and love have combined to persuade and dictate.

For some days now I have had the opportunity to appraise, analyze and estimate, perhaps somewhat superficially, the strength and force of aroused thought in some sections of the country where, six months ago, it was generally supposed the preferences of a majority of the people indicated a willingness to maintain the political status quo. The endeavor, if not the unqualified desire, has been to apply to the analysis undertaken a purely impartial scale of weights and balances. Surrounding us, everywhere, have been crowds welcoming and cheering the Republican candidate. The enthusiasm has been persuasive. It is never absolutely convincing.

* * *

But one does not fare forth upon a mission of inquiry and investigation simply to confirm his own preconceptions. Often he can do this best by shunning such contacts and resting serenely and contentedly far from the madding crowd. Something has happened. Much had happened before Governor Landon entered Pennsylvania and New York this week. Gradually in the West and Middle West, following the earlier address at Portland, Maine, the remaining indifference to the constructive and forceful declarations of the Republican standard bearer were being broken down. Apparently the more conservative East was not ready to yield full loyalty. The spark of enthusiasm had not been set off; the seed of confidence had not quite germinated.

What has happened could hardly have been foreseen even a month ago. There has been no conflagration, no political revolution. But there is everywhere indicated a willingness to stop, look, and listen. The Kansas Governor has implanted in what many regarded a neutral or unfriendly territory a clear and arresting realization of the reasonableness and soundness of his political and economic policies. He has challenged and disclosed those abuses in government which, he honestly regards as both dangerous and destructive. He has pledged himself, the opportunity being given, to restore the rule of civil service; to lessen the burden of hidden taxes; to check the waste of public revenues in salvaging partisan political machinery, and to restore to workers the privilege of unregimented employment.

* * *

Perhaps more important than all this is the reassurance that Governor Landon sees a still greater need. Life, after all, he tells listening millions of heart-hungry and hopeful Americans, is more than bread. Many heard his devout and serious declaration. Millions have already read his eloquent appeal in the form of a peroration leading up to his courageous challenge to the opposing candidate delivered in his Madison Square Garden address. Lest we forget, and lest we incline, even in this pregnant hour of decision, to think too often and too much of other things, let us read again, thoughtfully and without prejudice, what he said:

"We want more than material recovery in this country. We want a moral and spiritual recovery as well. We have been allowing material things to obscure the great religious and spiritual values. But life is more than bread. Character is the supreme thing. We have been weakening those very qualities upon which character is built. It would be tragedy if in our attempt to win prosperity we should lose our own souls. It would be an overwhelming disaster if we should forget that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation."

That appeal, that declaration of a fundamental truth courageously and reverently made, to those who, having ears, hear, and to those capable of discernment to understand. No standard thus inscribed can be carried down to inglorious defeat, no matter what the outcome of the contest. No bearer of that standard can be charged with failing to nail his colors to the mast. Even defeat, thus enlisted, is better than temporal victory under another banner.

The Wide Horizon

"This Belgian Business"

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

FOR once in a way I shall tell a story. It will not be altogether pleasant but there may be, at least, some truth in it. If events prove it to have been wrong I shall not blush for shame, because it relates things as they seemed to me, not long ago, when I was asked to deliver judgment upon an important piece of news that had just become known.

It was on the morning of October 15. The papers were full of a speech which King Leopold of the Belgians had made to his Cabinet the night before. He had said that Belgium must strengthen her defenses, keep out of war, avoid any one-sided policy and imitate Holland and Switzerland. She must remember that German rearmament, following the complete militarization of Italy and Russia and the breaking of treaties, had made it virtually impossible to apply the League Covenant, and that therefore Belgium was practically in the position she had held before the World War. So she must be strong enough to defend herself against attack and avoid alliance with any single state.

* * *

Hardly had I read this speech when trustworthy information reached me that Germany was and is preparing for the eventuality of a war more in the west than in the east. These preparations, I was told, are based on the idea that should war come, the path of conflict would probably lie not through Belgium or Holland, but through Switzerland.

It was pure coincidence that this information should have come within an hour of my reading the Belgian King's speech. It was also pure coincidence that, on that very morning, I should meet one of the foremost British authorities on European political and military affairs. He it was who said suddenly: "What does this Belgian business mean?"

"It means," I answered, "that Germany has probably promised Belgium not to attack her in the event of war, provided she will remain neutral, cut adrift from the remnants of the Locarno treaty—that is to say, from the Anglo-Franco-Belgian understanding—take no part in any new 'Locarno,' and dissociate herself from a France who has concluded the Franco-Soviet pact. It means also that, by avoiding conflict anywhere near the English channel, in Belgium or northern France, Germany thinks she will increase the likelihood of British neutrality in another European war.

"To secure British neutrality, if not British good will, is a chief aim of German policy now, as it was in 1914. You may have noted that the German demand for colonies was suddenly dropped when the recent conference of the British Conservative party flatly refused to entertain it. But 'this Belgian business' may also mean that Germany has now decided that the course of any war on the west will be through Switzerland, on the line from Basel to Geneva and Lyons, St. Etienne and Creusot."

* * *

My interlocutor thought for a moment and then said: "I think the Belgian business means also that we have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The smaller countries are beginning a rush for what they think safety, each on its own account. But have you any serious reason for what you have just said about Switzerland?"

"Three years ago," I replied, "I had the best of reasons for knowing that the Swiss General Staff were seriously alarmed about the possibility of a Franco-German war conducted in their country. For one thing, German positions in the neighborhood of Basel, which were left unoccupied and unfortified even during the war, had suddenly been garrisoned and furnished with heavy artillery. For another thing, the Swiss Government had been perturbed by recent German economic and political activity. On Sept. 24, 1933, I wrote in an English weekly journal that France is largely unprotected on the Swiss border.

"This region of France," I added, "is vulnerable, for the French fortified belts run only from the border of Luxembourg southward to the Rhine near Basel; and, on the southeast, through the Alps of Savoy to the Mediterranean. Between these belts there is an unfortified gap along the western frontier of Switzerland and the Jura mountains. The Swiss remember that, in 1815, Schwarzenberg's army went this way."

This was, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, still is, my impression of "this Belgian business." So far, I have only had indications that confirm it. And I am beginning to wonder what further surprises the next few weeks or months may have in store for Europe.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Landon's Solution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being cognizant of many forces at work in this campaign, I want very much to send you herewith a statement, as yet unpublished, which Governor Landon made to a friend of mine, J. Russell Jones of San Diego, who was a delegate to the Republican convention. He asked Governor Landon if he could put into a few words a solution to our national problems. The Governor, without a second's hesitation, said, "Yes":

"When we give more consideration to our spiritual lives than to our temporal needs . . ."

Mr. Jones told me this, and I have his signed statement to insure authenticity.

Portland, Ore. MILDRED LEO CLEMENS